PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
To all Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention at Williamsport yesterday *did* its work well. The nomination of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS is of course peculiarly gratifying to us here, where he is known best; and though there were ten ballotings, and the contestants were all honorable and fit men, there is no question that his nomination—which was on the tenth ballot—will be not only cheerfully acquiesced in, but hailed everywhere as an eminently judicious selection, backed as it is by elevation of character, solid acquirements, freshness of intellect and tried capacity. We think we may say without fear of contradiction, the decisions of no Judge on the Bench have been so uniformly sustained as those made by Judge WILLIAMS, our candidate. They have come to be quoted in and out of the State as good law, and it is doubtful whether it could have been possible to bring forward another name more acceptable to the bar. Judge WILLIAMS is in the prime of life, and as an occupant of the Supreme Bench will elevate, and, so far as depends in him, preserve the character of our Judiciary. His nomination we cannot but regard as not only the forerunner of certain success before the people, but as a good omen in the politics of our State. In placing such a man as Judge WILLIAMS in nomination the Republican party has honored itself; and we are entirely confident that hundreds and thousands there are in the State, who, though not usually voting with us, will esteem it a privilege to contribute to his elevation to the Supreme Bench.

The Masonic Display in Boston

The *Advertiser* of Friday says: The splendid pageant of yesterday, which called Boston from its wharves and shops and counting rooms, and filled the streets with tens of thousands of stalwart men and fair women,—a pageant rarely equalled in the records of the city, and never surpassed in the annals of Masonry in America,—revealed, to the reflective spectator, with vivid power, the most distinctive features of our social and political system, the equality of all men before the law, and the deep-seated respect which all republican citizens entertain for the repositories and representatives of their collective authority. Europe might easily equal and perhaps easily surpass the mere pomp and circumstance of the huge gathering, but no other country could have produced a parallel to its moral and political aspects.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND PEACH CROP.—A letter from Lincoln, Sussex county, Delaware, says: "The peach yield this season, according to present indications, will be almost without precedent. Peach growers are more concerned lest there should be an excess of production and a glutted market than they are on any other account. The failure of the peach in New Jersey serves to direct attention now more than ever before to Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland as the favorite regions for peach orchards, and the number of trees set out recently can be reckoned only by tens of thousands. In this neighborhood there are two new orchards, each comprising between six thousand and eight thousand trees, and smaller ones of two thousand or four thousand are found wherever the soil is most favorable."

A FARMER in the State of Connecticut has a pair of twin daughters. They both attend the same school, and not long since one of them, who is rather averse to studying, was called up by the teacher to recite a lesson in geography, which she had learned very imperfectly—in fact, she could not go on at all. The teacher was getting out of patience, when he was called to another part of the room for a moment. No sooner was his back turned when the twin sister sprang to the floor, unobserved, and pushed the delinquent pupil to her seat. The teacher returned, and proceeded with his questions, which were answered with a degree of promptness and accuracy which, at the close, drew from him a few words of commendation. The joke, however, was discovered at last, but the teacher thought it too good and successful to give occasion for offense.

THE paper of British Columbia has at last gone to protest. The annual interest on the colonial debt is past due, and there is no money in the colonial exchequer to pay it. Other debts fall due this year. The expenditures of the colony will not fall less than $700,000; the receipts cannot, by any good fortune, exceed $200,000. The outstanding liabilities are now $1,380,000.

The question is whether Great Britain will put her hand in her pocket and pay over the deficiency, with the certainty of having to repeat the process yearly; or whether she will look around for a purchaser willing to take the colony and its obligations off her hands. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that a statesman would not hesitate long between the two courses.

AT a meeting of the Central Trade Union, in New York, on Saturday evening last, symptoms of the speedy decline of the Eight Hour Movement were very apparent. It was proposed to take measures to enforce the eight hour law, but letters from subordinate unions, however, put a damper upon the whole matter. While generally asserting the justice of the law, they did not deem it expedient to endeavor just now to have it enforced. Of strikes most of the associations had had quite enough. Neither their own experience, nor that of workingmen elsewhere, had proved that combinations of this kind were of advantage to the workingmen. Some of the unions had come to the conclusion that reduction of hours means only reduction of wages, which was a result not to be listened to. So on the whole it was considered "not expedient to legislate," and it is probable that the subject will be dropped for the present, with constantly decreasing chances for its future consideration.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Secretary Stanton has written to Gen. Sickles declining to grant his request to be relieved from the command of the Carolinas. It will be remembered that Gen. Sickles sent his request to the Secretary of War.

A death by cholera is reported to have occurred in Louisville on Tuesday night.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad machine shops and car works, at St. Paul, were destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss $150,000; insured for about $50,000.

A fire in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday night, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the *Nonpareil* office. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Insurance not stated.

Suits have been commenced in San Francisco in behalf of the State of California against the agents of the Pacific Mail Company to recover two hundred and thirty thousand dollars for violation of the passenger act and refusing to pay commutation tax to the Commissioner of Emigration, as prescribed in the statute; also, against the owners and consignees of the ships Garland, Elliot Southard and Gem of the Ocean, to recover six hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for violation of the same act. The law under which the suits have been brought, provides that owners, masters and consignees of vessels are liable to the United States for five dollars per head for passengers from foreign parts. In case of failure or refusal to comply with the law, they are held liable to a fine of one thousand dollars for each passenger.

Relative to the approaching session of Congress, Speaker Colfax writes from Cincinnati as follows: "Last March I insisted, as you may remember, that the Congress in which the loyal people of the country have such just confidence, should not adjourn till December but should provide for two intervening sessions in June and December, and events not entirely unexpected since have convinced me more than ever of the vital importance of a quorum being present in both Houses at the July session, which was finally agreed on by the concurrent resolution of Congress." Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, of Missouri, writes to General Schenck urging him to do all he can to secure the attendance of enough members to make a quorum, and adds: "Permit the close of recess to lapse, and the approaching elections in the late rebellious States will be directed by rebel policy, and will result in promoting the cause of the disloyalists."

A Washington special says it has transpired that the second opinion of the Attorney-General, involving the powers of military commanders, was fully considered in the Cabinet meeting before the President left, and action thereupon was as complete and final as upon the opinion regarding registration. It was fully discussed and voted on in separate sections, the opinion was put in the form of a summary of points like the first, and all the members voted yea except the Secretary of War, who voted nay, and submitted his reasons in writing. A record was kept of the proceedings, and his reasons in writing entered thereon, at his own request. He asked that the proceedings might be made public, as was done in the case of the first opinion, and a vote was taken on this request, when all voted in the negative except Mr. Stanton himself. It is understood that a circular embodying the last opinion will be issued in a few days, for the information and instruction of the military commanders.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1867. NO. 249.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

PROGRESS OF SURRATT TRIAL.

Congressmen Arriving Freely.

No Doubt of a Quorum Being Present.

Candidates for Governor of Our Russian Territory.

Favors Pushing the Impeachment Programme.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1867.

The Surratt Trial.

The evidence presented in the Surratt trial to-day related to the general conspiracy, and did not seem to involve the prisoner by any new evidence. Surratt paid close attention to the details of his mother's arrest, and at times appeared moved by their recital. General Grant's presence on the witness stand attracted the greatest interest, although his testimony related to the simple fact of Jacob Thompson's having been in the rebel service. Surratt manifested no little curiosity to see General Grant, and his counsel shook hands with him as he came from the stand. Grant was attired in plain citizens dress. The prosecution, to the surprise of many, announced that they would close their evidence in two or three days. It may also be added that there was also disappointment at the inability to recognize Surratt as one of the parties who accidentally dropped a letter in her presence relating to the conspiracy to assassinate.

Congressmen Arriving.

Members of Congress are arriving quite freely even thus early, and no doubt is felt of a quorum in both houses on Wednesday next. A letter from Speaker Colfax is published here, dated Cincinnati, June 21st, urging an attendance of members on the first day of the session.

General Sickles.

The *Star* this evening says that it learns that the President also decided before he went away not to accede to General Sickles' request to be relieved.

Peruvian Admiral Tucker.

The truth of the report of the résignation of Admiral Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, formerly in the rebel naval service, has been confirmed by subsequent advices from Callao.

Our Russian Possessions.

A bill is being prepared for the organization by Congress at its coming session of a territorial government for our recently acquired Russian territory. Two candidates for the position of Territorial Governors have already turned up here.

The Judiciary Committee.

Only four members of the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Marshall and Eldridge are at present in the city, consequently there was no quorum at the meeting this morning. The absentees will probably be here to-morrow morning.

Impeachment.

Representative Boutwell is in favor of pushing the impeachment programme, and proposes the adoption of articles at this session, and the trial of the President by an adjourned session in October.

Orders to Military Commanders.

No orders are about to be issued as stated, by direction of the President, to military commanders on their powers to make removals. This question is certainly delayed until his return.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

DEATH.

Dr. William Jones, formerly postmaster, died last evening in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

M. D. Antes, Portuguese Minister, visits Europe soon on leave of absence.

MEETING DELAYED.

The adjourned meeting of the Judiciary Committee was delayed till to-morrow, when all the members are expected. There were only two here to-day.

DEATH OF MINISTER TO HAYTI.

Hon. H. E. Peck, Minister resident at Hayti, died at Port Au Prince of fever, June 9th.

THE SACRAMENTO WRECKED.

The United States steamer Sacramento was totally wrecked off Coconada, Madras. All hands were saved. She was a screw sloop of war of 1,367 tons, carrying seven heavy guns, commanded by Capt. Collins.

PENSION SURGEON.

Dr. Jonathan E. Fowler, of Canfield, Ohio, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of the Pension office.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

Collector Kellogg of New Orleans, telegraphs to-day, that the report of yellow fever prevailing there, is untrue. There has been but one case, two weeks ago, and that doubtful. The city is healthy.

PERSONAL.

Schuyler Colfax will be here July 2d. He closes his lecturing tour at Lancaster, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Reception of the Party at Hartford, Connecticut.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 26.—The President and party arrived at noon, and were met by the staff of Governor English, Senator Dixon, the Mayor, and a Committee of the Common Council of Hartford, and others. Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, Adjutant General of Connecticut, notified the President that the Governor would meet him at Thompsonville.

AT THOMPSONVILLE.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN., June 26.—The party left the car, and Governor English addressed the President in welcome to Connecticut.

AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 26.—A salute was fired on the arrival of the President, who was met at the cars by the Mayor and officers of the city government and a company of the Governor's Horse Guards. The Mayor delivered a speech of welcome.

The President responded and was heartily cheered. He was then escorted to the park, halting at the Allyn House, where Senator Gallup, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, invited him to visit the Senate while in session. Mr. Jones, on the part of the House of Representatives, extended a similar welcome. The President accepted, and in this order, with the party re-entered the carriages and passed through several streets to the Capitol. Large crowds cheered vociferously.

On entering the Senate Chamber, President Hyde extended his honors to the President, who responded, and was then introduced to the members. Messrs. Seward and Randall also made speeches. A similar scene occurred in the House. The reception in State House was quite enthusiastic. At its conclusion the President returned to the hotel. He leaves in the morning for New Haven.

FROM HAVANA.

Smuggling—Failures—The Yellow Fever —Negroes Landed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 22d, has arrived.

Smuggling is still prevalent. Several large failures have occurred.

There were two hundred and ninety-eight cases of yellow fever in the Island in May; fifty-four proved fatal; which is fifty more than in May of last year.

Seventy negroes was landed at Porte Padre, and another was expected somewhere. Sugars were active and firm.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE FORREST CASE.

In the Supreme Court a decision was given compelling Edwin Forrest to pay alimony from the time the suit was first instituted, many years ago.

COUNTERFEITERS.

In the trial of Brockway, the counterfeiter, to-day, evidence was given that he was formerly a detective in the United States secret service.

TOBACCO FACTORIES SEIZED.

Two more tobacco factories were seized to-day.

FAILURES.

There are rumors of four failures in Liverpool.

MORE FRAUD IN NEW ORLEANS.

A special New Orleans dispatch to the *Tribune* says there has been an over-issue of city notes to an amount exceeding a million and a half of dollars. Mayor Heath has demanded of the City Council the removal of the City Treasurer and Controller, who, he says, are responsible. All the papers sustain the over issue, and say it has been sanctioned by the Common Council. There have been three deaths from yellow fever, but none by cholera reported.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Victor Hugo Appeals for Maximilian's Life.

Anniversary of St. Peter's Martyrdom.

Gathering of Prelates in Rome.

Bitter Feeling in Italy Against Catholic Clergy.

The Cholera Broken Out in Rome.

Appeal from Victor Hugo.

PARIS, June 25.—Victor Hugo has addressed a powerful appeal to President Juarez, of Mexico, invoking him to spare the life of Maximilian, asserting that the most suitable punishment of the foreign potentate will be that of living by the mercy of the Republic.

St. Peter's Martyrdom.

ROME, June 26.—There are already assembled in this city four hundred Catholic prelates, Arch Bishops and Bishops, and some thousands of priests, who have journeyed from their Sees at the call of the Holy Father, to be present at the celebration of the 1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom. Crowds are coming from all parts of the world. The Bishops from the United States, who have already arrived, are lodged in different convents within the city. Great preparations are making for the festival of Saturday, and the service and ceremonies of Sunday. St. Peter's church will be illuminated the evening of that day.

Feeling in Italy Against the Clergy.

FLORENCE, June 25.—The feeling prevailing just now in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter. On Monday, the festival of St. John, patron Saint of Florence, the people refused to join ecclesiastacals in its observance, for the reason that the priests refused to celebrate the national festival of free Italy two weeks ago.

The Cuba Cable Coming.

LONDON, June 26.—The steamer Nora, with the cable to connect Cuba with the United States, sailed to-day for Havana. She is expected to reach there in twenty-one days. The United States frigate Colorado is at Gibraltar.

Cholera.

ROME, June 25.—The cholera has broken out in this city, and reports state the epidemic has made its appearance in Sicily.

Candian Commission.

LONDON, June 26.—The English Government has joined the other European powers in the note urging upon the Sultan an investigation of the affairs of Candia by a European Commission.

Exiles Again Exiled.

A dispatch from the Hague states that the Dutch Government has notified the Hanoverian exiles they must leave the territory of Holland.

Chancellor Von Bismarck to German Federation.

BERLIN, Evening, June 26.—Count Von Bismarck has been appointed Chancellor of the North German Federation.

Zolverein.

The conference of Zolverein has commenced its session in this city.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 26.—The steamer Allemania, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, June 26.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26.—The steamer Minnesota, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 26, Noon.—Consols 91; Erie 40½; United States bonds 73; Illinois 89.

2 P. M.—Money market firmer. Consols 91¼; United States bonds 73; Illinois 89½; Atlantic and Great Western 26½.

LONDON, Evening, June 26.—Consols closed at 91¼. 5-20's, 73; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie, 40½.

LONDON, Evening, June 26.—Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares declined to 25½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 26, Noon.—Cotton dull, 12d for uplands.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s 9d for new mixed western. Barley 4s 10d.

Provisions quiet and steady. Cheese declined 1s 6d for American.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 26.—Cotton dull; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s 9d. Barley 4s 10d, a decline of 2d on the latter.

Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Corn—new mixed western declined 3d per quarter, and closes at 30s 6d. Wheat unchanged. California wheat is the only Barley 4s 6d. Oats 4s 3d @ 5s 3d per bushel. An advance of 2d. per Canadian 38s. Flour—no sales reported.

Provision market generally unaltered. Pork 74s for extra prime mess. Beef 120s, steady at 135s for extra prime mess. Lard 48s. Bacon 42s for Cumberland. Cheese dull and declined 1s, closing quiet at 62s for fine American. Sugar dull at 37s. Petroleum spirits 9d; refined is 2s. Tallow 45s 9d.

London Markets.

LONDON, June 26, Evening.—Sugar steady, Iron—Scotch pig 58s. Linseed oil 33l 10s @ 34l 10s. Oils—whale £36. Sperm £85.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 26.—United States bonds, 77⅝.

BY MAILS.

Review of Troops—Address from the Reform League—Prussia and Denmark—Famine in Bombay.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The new Cunarder Russia arrived to-day from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th.

Queen Victoria holds a grand review of troops in Hyde Park on the 5th and 6th.

The Council of the English Reform League has issued an address to the people of Europe, denouncing wars and the maintenance of large armies.

The Danish Government has declined the proposals made by Prussia that it should guarantee the national rights of German inhabitants of North Schleswig.

A motion censuring the Government for the arrest of some deputies last December was rejected by an immense majority in the Spanish Congress.

The annual report of the cotton department states that 939,797 bales were exported from Bombay Presidency last year. Burmah is said to be all the theatre of famine, and the king is buying up grain for his troops.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

General Grant on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Joseph G. Gifford and G. W. Banker gave some unimportant evidence.

Col. Henry W. Smith testified to his arresting Mrs. Surratt and Payne at Mrs. Surratt's house.

Gen. U. S. Grant testified to an interview with Jacob Thompson, at Milliken's Bend in 1863; witness was asked what Thompson said. Defense objected, and considerable argument ensued. The design of the prosecution was to prove that Thompson was connected with the prisoner in the distribution of money.

Judge Fisher—If such connection is made, the evidence will be relevant, otherwise not.

The testimony was admitted, but it only appeared that Thompson said he was an acting staff officer of one of the Generals in Vicksburg, an acting inspector general of the Confederate army; did not understand that he held a commission, but was an acting officer; no cross-examination.

Charles Dawson, clerk at the National Hotel in 1865, testified to finding among some of Booth's baggage left there April 14, a card marked J. Harrison Surratt; the card was produced, but not offered in evidence; a letter signed John Surratt, Jr., was also identified as to Booth, was found in the hotel, and which was given as evidence in the conspiracy trial, was offered in evidence, defense taking an exception.

After the recess Colonel R. C. Morgan was called and testified to the arrest of Mrs. Surratt and Payne on the night of April 15th; he was one of the party with Colonel Smith, but the testimony of the two varied, especially so far as related to Payne; Smith said he met Payne at the door, and Morgan said he met him there.

Mrs. Benson, formerly Mrs. Hudspeth, testified relative to letters found in a street car in New York; Mrs. Hudspeth said she came here from Canada under agreement that her expenses would be paid, and she would receive a per diem of $20 while here; this agreement was made with Mr. Thurston, United States Consul, at Toronto.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Crop Prospects—Horse Thief Hung.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Crop reports from the interior are generally favorable. Fully two-thirds of the land in cultivation is planted in corn and small grains. The latter have been gathered with a fair yield. In Eastern Arkansas, along the Red river, the crops were entirely ruined by the overflow.

A man named Jeremiah Hale was found hung to a tree near Raleigh, yesterday morning. A paper was found stating it had been done by the outraged people for horse stealing.

Preparations to Receive the President in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—A meeting of merchants, bankers, and other citizens, is called for to-morrow, to make arrangements for a suitable reception of the President, on his return from the East.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

News Direct.

What the Country Is and People Are

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

I have had intelligence from Russian America through Colonel de Rostoff, of the Infantry of the Russian Empire, a distinguished officer, who has served twelve years in the military district of the Caucasus, suffered wounds at Sebastopol, and who has been accredited with a command in China and an embassy to Afghanistan. He arrived in New York last April, and has had letters from Siberia by way of the Amoor country and the new steamship line from Japan to San Francisco and New York. His advices are from Sitka, March 28, and are from a military comrade of former times, who has served out an appointment with the Russian American Fur Company. Concurrent testimony to several friends make the same general statement.

They represent that on the receipt of the news of probable annexation to the United States, the towns of St. Paul and New Archangel (Sitka) were, for a day or two, merely mute with astonishment; that, on the third day, a Kamschatkan sailing vessel brought more confirmatory intelligence, and that the Deputy Administrator-General gave credence to these by harangning the few inhabitants left in Sitka upon the beneficence of the United States Government, its riches and valor; and concluded by assuring them that the United States was only a dependency of Russia.

Conclusive evidence having failed to arrive, the Government dispatches being merely advisory of a probable sale of the territory, the temporary "overseer" of the capital province threatened a delegation of Creoles, Liberians and Aleutian fishermen that waited upon him with the usual punishment if they showed any feeling of premature satisfaction at their deliverance from the despotism of the Fur Company.

The few people resident at Sitka at that season of the year—when the Fur Company's vessels have nearly all departed to trade and purchase skins and walrus teeth—showed a timid enthusiasm that the corporation which has so long ruled them with an iron hand is about to quit the country. Since 1862 it had been known that Russia and the United States were chaffering for the exchange of this territory, but the American whalers on the Russian coast had seemed to discredit the idea as well as the San Francisco sailors.

There were no more than two hundred people living in New Archangel at that time. Fears were entertained that if the news were made known to the Kolooshan Indians, who live upon the southern shelf of land nearest the United States, their hereditary antipathy to the Russians would result in outbreak and similar atrocities to those which led to the storming of Sitka, sixty years ago by these same Indians.

This is the extent of the news that my authorities possess, but they give more positive information upon the present condition of our new Arctic purchase than I have yet seen.

Sitka is built upon a ledge of rocks upon a bay as smooth as the Delaware, that is never frozen over and gives harborage for large vessels, though in this regard it is said to have nothing there of a greater tonnage than 400. The administrator's residence is built of seasoned logs, curiously inlaid, and gabled after the Russian manner. It is a hundred feet square, surmounted with a light house, and flanked with a stockade and block houses, mounting ship guns. The population, when the fur season is over, is about two hundred souls.

There is for consumption place three hundred days in the year, but the streams seldom freeze more than three weeks in all the winter. One Greek temple, elaborately built, the adornments of which were sent from Europe, Russia: one Protestant mission church and one school, with a public library attached, were the features of the capital, and there were strong storehouses and barracks there. Two-thirds of the people were Creoles, or half-breeds between Russian and Indian, and though the official society was very good, there was no law, strictly speaking, but the compulsory decrees of the Fur Company. The market was chiefly of other meat than roebuck and the *mangoon* or wild mutton. Peas, cauliflowers, potatoes, beets, cabbage, celery, parsnips, onions, strawberries blackberries, whortleberries and cranberries were common.

Salmon could be bought at three silver roubles the hundred pounds (about $2 25), and cod, herring and halibut were plentiful. There were many Siberians in St. Paul, which is on the Island of Kodiak, descendants of exiles that shipped before the mast and took refuge there. Gambling was the popular vice, but the Russians were in continual fear of the Russians; the former are attached to the country, it giving them subsistence for very little labor, and they have no temptation to return to the capital province, whose real claims are worthy the consideration of enterprise. The wood is dense, and seems to be all soft, with the exception of a species of hickory, which grows here and there, and seasons hoasing. Wheat and rye scarcely exist.

The Fur Company have cleared off the territory half a million roubles annually, but owing to the universal corruption in Russia only a fourth of this is distributed among the stockholders. There is coal in profusion, copper in the hills, and gold is supposed to exist in quantity. The Esquimaux and Aleutians are clever at carving, and the latter are the best oarsmen, and build the handsomest sea-lish boats in the world, some of them as light as silk. Fifty thousand pounds of walrus ivory have been exported in one year. The crows in the streets of Sitka are exceedingly daring and numerous, and the dogs eat only fish, so that their meat has the taste of the latter. The smallpox took off one-third the people annually. Near by there are millions of canvas-back ducks, whose eggs are laid and hatched only in this region. They are very wild and very popular.

It is a thousand miles less between Sea Francisco and Japan by the Aleutian Islands than by Honolulu, and the former are natural coaling stations. Upon this shore there is no danger to wrangle here with the Russians, and trouble is anticipated with them when they hear that the Yankees are in possession.

MEXICO.

Corona Marching Against Lorado.

No Satisfactory Solution of Mexican Question.

The Country More Unsettled Than Ever.

Liberals Demand Sweeping Confiscation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The *Bulletin's* Colima letter of June 14 says: Corona, with a large number of troops, marched against General Lorado, Placido and Vegao, who are raising an army at Tepic, though nobody knows their actual intention. We are still far from a satisfactory solution of the Mexican question. The Republicans who suffered in the late war are asking more than the Government can grant. They want not only honor and distinction for themselves, but the banishment of the Imperials, and confiscation of property for the general benefit. Everywhere the meanest kind of denunciations prevail. The press in general has commenced the abuse of the foreign powers having recognized Maximilian, and also all foreigners residing in the country. Various manufacturing establishments about being started are abandoned for the present. Nobody dares to enter any business were ready cash must be displayed. Governor Vega has no sincerre in satisfying the demand of the Liberals and protecting the persecuted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Ratification Meeting—Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—One of the largest meetings ever held in San Francisco assembled last night to ratify Union nominations for State officers.

Accounts concerning the wheat crop continue favorable. The work of harvesting is progressing in many portions of the State under favoring circumstances. In others of the new crop are expected freely in a week or ten days. The nominal price of new wheat is $1 60. Several vessels are already chartered to load grain for European and Asiatic ports.

FROM ERIE.

Brakeman Killed—Boy Drowned—Accident.

ERIE, PA., June 26.—The freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad ran off at Pulaski this morning, killing a brakeman.

A little boy, son of Henry Jordan, was drowned at the public dock this afternoon.

S. L. Fleming, of the Miller Farm, jumped this afternoon from the New York express train at Philadelphia crossing near Erie, and broke his leg.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—The jury in the case of Boag and others, tried for the murder of Roe in the recent duel, rendered a verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

Judge Moses issued orders for the next jury panel being constituted in conformity with Order No. 82 of General Sickles, declaring the right of all citizens without distinction of color to serve on juries.

Explosion of a Fire Works Manufactory.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The fire works manufactory of Joseph L. Bond exploded this morning. The entire building was demolished. The proprietor was seriously injured, and his life despaired of. A workman named Humphrey was seriously hurt, but will recover.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.

Outrageous Military Rigor.

Men Flayed Alive.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writing from Fort Sedgwick, C. T., June 16, gives the following shocking account of outrages perpetrated by military officers there:

On or about the 12th instant, within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Sedgwick, and within one mile of said fort, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a gun, the property of one Mart Code, a trader living at Julesburg. In the same week, a soldier of the 20th infantry, by orders, was laid out on the ground under a hot broiling sun, and a stake fastened to each limb, to which he was firmly bound, thus laying him out according to a mode well known to military officers, and which is entitled "spread-eagle fashion." He was left in that position for two hours; in the meantime the buffalo gnats covered his face by thousands, causing intense suffering to the unfortunate fellow. For two hours he screamed, cried, begged, entreated, "for the love of God" to be let loose. "For two hours he roared; I couldn't stand it any longer. I tell you, sir, his face was perfectly bunged up." Such were the words of his lieutenant, concerning the keen torture the soldier underwent, to a group of officers, who, more civilized than himself, expressed deep commiseration for his sufferings.

While visiting headquarters on the morning of the 15th we heard that a white citizen was to receive one hundred lashes some time during the day, for giving a bottle of whisky to soldiers. You may imagine how shocked we were on hearing of such an almost unheard of thing. There was neither trial nor court martial, merely a summary dismissal after the manner of a Turkish Cadi or a Pasha. "Let him have one hundred lashes." Those were the ominous words, and which grate so harshly on an American ear. What a fuss is kicked up all through the country because a child is flogged by its teacher or parent; but here in this country is an intelligent man, in the prime of life, of stalwart frame, but at the time we are speaking of, sick of a disease which, like a cancer, had eaten up his very features, stripped and flogged before two hundred soldiers. But to the recital:

Some five days ago, according to reliable authority, a strapping, raw-boned Yankee named Hendricks, made his appearance at Pole Creek, in the vicinity of Wilson's ranche. He was incapacitated by disease from performing manual labor. He loitered around the ranche until the night of the 14th, when he was accosted by two men dressed in citizen's garb, who politely requested him to buy them some whisky, at the same time furnishing him with the requisite funds. He willingly acceded to the request, and in a few moments delivered to them a bottle of whisky. In about an hour afterwards he was arrested and brought into the guard-house of the fort. On what charge A. M. of the 15th his case was reported to Colonel R. J. Dodge of the 30th, by Lieutenant Lentz, of Co. F, 30th infantry. About twelve o'clock the wretched culprit was brought forth escorted by two soldiers. Complete preparations had already been made for the punishment. A scantling, with a board nailed transversely, was planted firmly in the ground. About two hundred soldiers and a small squad of citizens had gathered to witness the unusual proceedings. Two soldiers with plaited thongs in their hands stood on the right and left of the cross. On the soldiers with their instruments of torture and the unfortunate fellow gazed in dismay. Lieutenant Lantz informed the sergeant that he did not order his punishment, but that he "would stand to see him flogged." On hearing this, the orderly sergeant of company F, assisted by the two soldiers, divested him of every article of clothing, with the exception of a thin shirt. This was torn off in strips, and the cross, with his arms stretched to the utmost. When all was ready the sergeant gave the signal to proceed. The men detailed to strike raised their arms aloft, and swinging the ropes over their shoulders, the one on the right brought the whistling, hissing lash full on the naked hips of the man, who startled speaking, but he completely lost control of himself, and gave vent to his feelings in a succession of yells, which rent the air, found faithful echoes in the sympathizing hearts of the spectators, and which were fearful. They were many Siberians in St. Paul, which is on the Island of Kodiak, descendants of exiles that shipped before the mast and took refuge there. Gambling was the popular vice, but the Russians were in continual fear of the Russians; the former are attached to the country, it giving them subsistence for very little labor, and they have no temptation to return to the capital province, whose real claims are worthy the consideration of enterprise. The wood is dense, and seems to be all soft, with the exception of a species of hickory, which grows here and there, and seasons hoasing. Wheat and rye scarcely exist.

The Fur Company have cleared off the territory half a million roubles annually, but owing to the universal corruption in Russia only a fourth of this is distributed among the stockholders. There is coal in profusion, copper in the hills, and gold is supposed to exist in quantity. The Esquimaux and Aleutians are clever at carving, and the latter are the best oarsmen, and build the handsomest sea-lish boats in the world, some of them as light as silk. Fifty thousand pounds of walrus ivory have been exported in one year. The crows in the streets of Sitka are exceedingly daring and numerous, and the dogs eat only fish, so that their meat has the taste of the latter. The smallpox took off one-third the people annually. Near by there are millions of canvas-back ducks, whose eggs are laid and hatched only in this region. They are very wild and very popular.

It is a thousand miles less between Sea Francisco and Japan by the Aleutian Islands than by Honolulu, and the former are natural coaling stations. Upon this shore there is no danger to wrangle here with the Russians, and trouble is anticipated with them when they hear that the Yankees are in possession.

MEXICO.

Corona Marching Against Lorado.

No Satisfactory Solution of Mexican Question.

The Country More Unsettled Than Ever.

Liberals Demand Sweeping Confiscation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The *Bulletin's* Colima letter of June 14 says: Corona, with a large number of troops, marched against General Lorado, Placido and Vegao, who are raising an army at Tepic, though nobody knows their actual intention. We are still far from a satisfactory solution of the Mexican question. The Republicans who suffered in the late war are asking more than the Government can grant. They want not only honor and distinction for themselves, but the banishment of the Imperials, and confiscation of property for the general benefit. Everywhere the meanest kind of denunciations prevail. The press in general has commenced the abuse of the foreign powers having recognized Maximilian, and also all foreigners residing in the country. Various manufacturing establishments about being started are abandoned for the present. Nobody dares to enter any business were ready cash must be displayed. Governor Vega has no sincerre in satisfying the demand of the Liberals and protecting the persecuted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Ratification Meeting—Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—One of the largest meetings ever held in San Francisco assembled last night to ratify Union nominations for State officers.

Accounts concerning the wheat crop continue favorable. The work of harvesting is progressing in many portions of the State under favoring circumstances. In others of the new crop are expected freely in a week or ten days. The nominal price of new wheat is $1 60. Several vessels are already chartered to load grain for European and Asiatic ports.

FROM ERIE.

Brakeman Killed—Boy Drowned—Accident.

ERIE, PA., June 26.—The freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad ran off at Pulaski this morning, killing a brakeman.

A little boy, son of Henry Jordan, was drowned at the public dock this afternoon.

S. L. Fleming, of the Miller Farm, jumped this afternoon from the New York express train at Philadelphia crossing near Erie, and broke his leg.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—The jury in the case of Boag and others, tried for the murder of Roe in the recent duel, rendered a verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

Judge Moses issued orders for the next jury panel being constituted in conformity with Order No. 82 of General Sickles, declaring the right of all citizens without distinction of color to serve on juries.

Explosion of a Fire Works Manufactory.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The fire works manufactory of Joseph L. Bond exploded this morning. The entire building was demolished. The proprietor was seriously injured, and his life despaired of. A workman named Humphrey was seriously hurt, but will recover.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILLIAMSPORT.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, Nominated for Supreme Judge.

Tenor of the Resolutions.

Col. Frank Jordan Continued as Chairman of State Central Committee.

Senator Bigham Addresses the Convention.

He Charges Judge Sharswood with Favoring Repudiation of the National Debt.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 26, 1867.

The Republican State Convention met here this noon. The Convention was called to order by Colonel Jordan, in accordance with the call.

General Jas. L. Selfridge, of Lehigh county, was elected temporary Chairman, who made a brief speech, during which he referred to New Orleans affairs. There was great applause upon mentioning the name of Sheridan.

Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, moved that the Chairman select a committee of one from each Senatorial District, to report a permanent organization.

Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, favored the election of a Chairman by a *viva voce* vote. His amendment was lost by a vote of 83 for to 84 against.

Mr. Graham's motion was adopted, and the committee selected.

Hon. Jno. Scott, of Huntingdon, was chosen permanent chairman, who addressed the convention, saying it was the duty of the convention to nominate a man who recognized in the true light those issues that recent events had thrown upon us.

The following names were presented as candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court: Williams, of Allegheny; Perry, of Schuylkill; Butler, of Chester; Franklin, of Lancaster; Gordon, of Jefferson; Linn, of Center; Taylor, of Huntingdon; Williams, of Tioga; Conley, of Montour; Thayer, of Philadelphia, and Pearson, of Dauphin.

The following is the result of the first ballot: Williams, of Allegheny, 36; Perry, 4; Thayer, 27; Butler, 14; Franklin, 8; Linn, 7; Taylor, 7; Pearson, 12; Williams, 4; Conley, 9.

SECOND BALLOT—Williams, 31; Thayer, 27; Butler, 15; Pearson,

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL,	$15,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 [illegible]

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$78,358
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	55,042

It seems to be well established that up to the capture of Queretaro through the treason of LOPEZ, the Imperialists were successful; and it is furthermore asserted on good authority that on all occasions MAXIMILIAN displayed the most brilliant courage and soldierly qualities. But for the LOPEZ betrayal its capture would not have taken place.

AS YET the address published as from MAXIMILIAN written immediately after his capture, stands as genuine. No proof to sustain the conjecture of forgery has yet appeared. Should it turn out to be genuine, and true that he has been released and will depart for Austria, he will have the satisfaction of witnessing the effect of the document—a turn of affairs which it is apparent he did not contemplate as possible when he wrote it.

IT must have occurred to those who can go back thirty years in the politics of our country that MR. SEWARD, in traveling to Boston to celebrate the dedication of the grand Masonic Temple there, was slightly out of place. The distinguished Secretary rode into public life on the high wave of Anti-Masonry, with MR. WEED for his guide and champion. Opposition to Masonry was his hobby, his sole stock-in-trade for a long time; and he is credited with holding the old grudge against MR. CLAY to such an extent that he felt like doing him more harm than good,—in fact even now, we believe, it is an open question whether or not he did not act as he felt.

Although MR. SEWARD'S hostility to Masonry—if not hostility to the Institution, the chance of turning it to an account—may have gone by, yet he seems to have felt that, while the President received and bestowed the honors intended on the occasion, it would be as well for him to see a friend or two in another part of the city. At any rate, we see nothing of MR. SEWARD in connection with the Masonic proceedings. It is to be presumed that he is not yet ranked among the brothers of the Order; though it is not probable that, so far as he himself is concerned, he would find any difficulty in conquering his prejudices; for one who has changed as he has on the slavery question would probably experience no trouble in that line.

—MR. SEWARD is, of course, entitled to the excuse he made to the Boston Masons—"family afflictions"—which had for some time past prevented his attending public dinners. No one will question the validity of the excuse, but why did not MR. SEWARD think of it in North Carolina; and as for that, why did he leave Washington at all?

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

If any gentleman or lady, having charge of a domestic establishment, or if any number of such persons, be consulted on the subject of necessary nuisances or indispensable plagues, a remarkable uniformity will be found among them in the opinion, that the leading place is due a class, a large class, of female servants, better known in this country as *helps*, or hired girls. And yet it will be discovered, at the same time, that no terms are too emphatic or eulogistic to express the high estimation in which good, honest, reliable domestics are held. A "treasure" is one of the common terms to designate their value.

It is not probable that the curse of Canaan ever came more literally upon any class than upon American housekeepers—especially that part of the curse which doomed Canaan to be *"a servant of servants."* A large proportion of the ladies of our towns and cities are brought to this unfortunate condition. The domestic servants have got the upper hand of the domestic mistresses, and if individuals are possessed of an ordinary measure of shrewdness, they can govern their employers and through them the arrangements of their domestic establishments. No doubt complaints are often made without due causes. But making all reasonable allowance for unreasonable mistresses and deducting something for the fashion and habit of complaining through lack of conversational ability, there is enough left to justify the conviction, that the normal relation of mistress and servant has undergone some jar and derangement under our republican institutions. There is—and more than one reason might be assigned for it—a sense of helplessness and dependence betrayed by many housekeepers, that has a strong tendency to encourage MISS BRIDGET in assuming airs and in making demands not properly belongng to her subordinate position.

This has become so general, so manifest and so annoying, that housekeepers would be entirely justifiable in entering into some agreement among themselves, for their mutual relief and benefit. The resolute adoption and adherence to a few just rules of action, in the premises, would effect reformation, beneficial to servants as well as themselves. Those rules should embrace primarily a demand for a good character as a condition of employment. This would at once introduce a discrimination between good servants and bad, and so would be to the benefit of the good in the way of recognition and wages, and perhaps, at the same time, a stimulus to the inferior and unskilled and careless, to mend their ways. As things now are, the good are losers, in point of character and respect, through the unworthy or bad conduct of the baser sort. The advantages of this plan have been proved by long experience in other countries. And the need of it is apparent in this. The assumption, the dishonesty and the general worthlessness of a large number of female servants render it necessary. Motives or reasons may be derived from the inconvenience that housekeepers experience under the present system, from the exposure of children to pernicious influences, and even from the claims of justice in behalf of honest and faithful female servants. The remedy for the evils complained of, and the means of securing the great benefit of good servants, are in the hands of ladies themselves, if they will but make the effort.

VIRGINIA SLAVERY AND FINANCES

Some idea may be formed of the immense change that has taken place in the financial condition of Virginia and in the circles of business, by considering the case of Richmond, the commercial emporium of the State, as well as its Capital. One entire and most extensive department of its trade is completely swept away—not only interrupted, but absolutely and permanently abolished. The traffic in slaves was far more extensive than was commonly supposed. Judge UNDERWOOD has estimated the number of dealers as high as 400. By others it has been placed considerably lower. But the amount of business done in this line, the buying and selling of men, women and children—mostly the latter—is set down at $20,000,000 per year.

This is no longer a business. Whatever is done with or by the negro now, there is no buying and selling of him. The business may be compensated for by some other taking its place, but this is not likely to have occurred so soon and in so chaotic a condition as the affairs of the city were left in by the rebellion. The financial trouble resulting from this vast and sudden change must be obvious, and yet so great as to defy anything like an accurate estimate. Nor is this, by any means, the full extent of the pecuniary consequences following emancipation. Throughout the State, the business of buying and selling slaves is ended. The extent of the trade could not have been less in all the rest of the State than in Richmond, or $20,000,000. Besides this the stock on hand, say 400,000, at three hundred dollars a head, equal to $120,000,000, becomes instantaneously worthless, as articles of trade, the fine black boy or girl being no better in the market than one of the white race.

The abstraction of all this trade and the depreciation, even to absolute valuelessness, of all this "portable property," must produce a near approach to a *vacuum* in the pockets of the old slave growers and dealers, and must mightily derange as well as enfeeble the financial interests of the State. But, after all, it would be a great mistake, to suppose the real loss was as great as these figures might seem to indicate. The public interest may, in fact, have lost nothing at all by the change that has occurred. In connection with the public interest, the usual valuation was put upon the black men according to their capability for producing wealth. That capability is not necessarily lost by emancipation. It may be greatly increased. The public financial interest of Virginia is not, therefore, necessarily damaged or endangered in any way by the abolition of slavery and the slave trade within its borders. And in reference to private interests, what is lost by one set of individuals is gained by another. The change in the tenure of the property does not destroy or diminish its value. And there is, besides, some gain to justice and humanity and civilization, by the revolution of affairs, which restores the natural and right adjustment for an arrangement that was artificial arbitrary and absurd to the highest degree, and which makes the colored man the proprietor of himself instead of being the property of another.

THE Sultan of Turkey having signified his assent to the proposition made by the Great Powers of Europe for a joint commission to arrange for a settlement of the Eastern Question, the sovereignty of the people of Candia will speedily follow. This humiliation will prove the forerunner of the downfall of Turkey, and the future of the Mediterranean quarter of the globe will be materially affected by it. Looking on the map of the world, and contemplating our opening relations with the East in connection with our steam lines to China and railroad across the Continent, it is not difficult to perceive that the United States have a deep interest in the question. Happily, too, we are in a position to grasp the advantages which the probable solution of the Turkish question will confer.

ALTHOUGH Secretary STANTON stands alone in the Cabinet in resisting Executive usurpation, yet the people are with him and will sustain him to the end. It is no secret that the Secretary realizes in General Grant a warm and effective supporter.

THE crops throughout New Jersey promise to be unusually large. In Sussex and other of the more northern counties, the yield of wheat and rye will be enormous, exceeding that of any previous year for a long time past. The yield of fruit also promises to be much beyond the average.

WE have inadvertently neglected to say that George Baber, Esq., formerly of the *Louisville Journal*, has become the editor of the *Evening Advocate*, of this city. Mr. B. appears to be quite at home in the editorial chair, and the *Advocate* has already improved under his management. We cordially welcome him to our city, and hope that all his expectations in his new position will be realized.

THE Chicago *Republican* regards the speech of General Rawlings "as a whole a masterly argument for reconstruction on the plan laid down by Congress, and for manhood suffrage. What more was necessary to a full indorsement of Republicanism? Henceforth there can be no controversy on the political sympathies of General Grant. His actions have established the radicalism of his loyalty, but this speech settles the question beyond dispute."

GEN. WEITZEL, now attached to the topographical corps of the regular army, with the rank of Major, will have charge of the surveys for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side. The New Albany *Ledger* remarks: "The scheme for a canal around the falls on the Indiana side is not an idle one. The Government realized the vast importance of such a canal during the war, and it is determined to build it now and thus provide against any further exigency."

THE speculators in breadstuffs have commenced to croak, and false reports of crop failures are afloat. Several reports of the kind have been telegraphed from different points in the West, but they have been promptly corrected. A writer who has traveled through Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio says crops never looked better—corn included. He says he heard a man offer to deliver in Richmond, Indiana, before January, 1868, at the option of the buyer, 200,000 bushels wheat at $1 50 a bushel.

THE MURDER OF COL. RIDDLE.—In the Philadelphia Common Council on Monday a special committee of five members was appointed to inquire, investigate, and ascertain whether Wm. J. Ovens, one of the Assessors of the Seventh ward, has not been guilty of a gross violation of the duties of his office, and whether the requirements of the laws and ordinances governing assessors have not been violated and disregarded by that officer, and whether his official conduct on the occasion of the late and brutal murder of Colonel Riddle has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by the Councils; and if the committee deem the evidence sufficient, they are instructed to report articles of impeachment.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* professes to know that Minister Campbell resigned the position of Minister to Mexico because Mr. Seward's instructions were to look after a speculation quite as much as the interest of the United States. It is alleged that soon after the French had landed in Mexico, and Maximilian had got somewhat established, an express company, in which a nephew of Mr. Seward was interested, shipped to Vera Cruz a large number of mules and wagons that found their way into the Imperial service, and that the nephew of our Secretary of State, who was interested in the mules and wagons, joined the fortunes of Maximilian, and remained with him through all his successes and reverses even to the hour of his capture.

American Prisoners in the Fejee Islands.

A rumor has been in circulation in New London, Connecticut, for several days, to the effect that Captain Silas Buchanan and wife, and Riley Sweet, all of New London, who were supposed to have been lost at sea many years ago, are still living—prisoners at one of the Fejee Islands. Captain Buchanan sailed from San Francisco, some eleven or twelve years since, bound for Australia accompanied by his wife. The vessel in which he sailed, a small fore-and-aft schooner, called the Sea Breeze, was never heard from and it was believed that she went down at sea, and that all on board perished. She was owned principally by Captain Buchanan and Riley Sweet, the latter going out in her as mate.

Edward Chapman, formerly of New London, son-in-law of Captain Buchanan, upon hearing the rumor of his safety, at once proceeded to New York, to look up the men who reported the story, and who are said to have been in captivity with them. If he finds the reports well founded, he will go on to Washington immediately, and make efforts to have a Government vessel dispatched to the Islands without delay, for the purpose of rescuing the parties from their long confinement.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that the Czar took with him to Western Europe gold snuff-boxes, diamond brooches, bracelets, &c., to the value of 800,000 roubles, or somewhat more than $225,000, besides 1,500 orders, of which twelve are the St. Andrew. They were to be given away to persons who manifested courtesies to his majesty, or who performed services that could not well be repaid with money.

A FAST young man belonging to an "upper ten" family at the West End of the "Hub" was coaxed by his brother and sister last Wednesday to take a ride to the English steamer at East Boston, under the plea that a certain friend was going to Europe. When the steamer was about starting he was told peremptorily that he must stay, a stateroom being pointed out that had been engaged for him. His baggage was there in readiness, and he could not escape.

"LIFE'S INVESTMENTS."

Address of President George Woods, LL. D., to the Graduating Class of Western University.

This interesting exercise in connection with the conclusion of the University career of the class of '67 took place at University Hall on Tuesday morning, several of the Alumni and other friends of the institution being present. The long intercourse of Dr. Woods with intelligent young minds has naturally led him into a style of address smooth and elegant, whilst yet clear and direct, ever reminding one that the object in view is to lay before his young friends the treasures of his learning and experience. Feeling that we can do the effort but scant justice in any thing like an epitome, we nevertheless attempt to present to our readers a general view of its scope. The subject chosen was

"LIFE'S INVESTMENTS."

"One of the Rothschilds once remarked," said the Doctor, "that to *obtain* money is easy; to *keep* it requires all of one's time and care. How to make safe and profitable investments is a question with all. To accumulate against sickness or old age or for others dependant on us, is the desire of the wise and prudent. Even some of the lower animals provide for winter's cold. And the principle of accumulation is distinctly recognized in the words, 'Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.'

Reference was then made to nature's generous legacies for man in the mine and the fertile soil, as also to the universality of the instinct which prompts us to lay up in store for the day of need, and to seek a place of safe deposit for these fruits of our labor and self denial. As all have it not in their power to make *pecuniary* investments for the future, it was natural here to speak of those which every man *can* make and secure to himself for the present life and that to which it shall introduce us—investments which each man must make for himself—this capital not being like Esau's birthright, transferable.

RETURNS SURE, FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

To annihilate our minds and characters is impossible. Long after suns and stars shall have faded away they will be ours, and we are daily and hourly settling the question whether they shall bring us joy or sorrow in that eternal harvest time lying before each one of us.

Thoughtlessness improvidence, squandering all of one's earnings, so that when want of employment, sickness, or the infirmities of age shall come, poverty and suffering will follow, are universally condemned. But men are often reckless and prodigal of their time, talents and characters. They often exhibit an entire disregard of their richest possessions. Even those who in the view of the world are the wisest and most successful, are often wholly unmindful of their highest interests. Our material returns may disappoint us; at best, all our estate must be relinquished at death. But investments in knowledge, in goodness and excellence, and in acts worthily done will bring sure and lasting returns. Every moment improved, every noble aspiration cherished, every temptation resisted is a rich investment.

The pleasant smile of the child and the kind feeling cherished, tend to secure beauty of expression, happiness, health and temporal success, as well as eternal blessedness. On the other hand, the frown, the look of anger, the indulged hate, will soon impress themselves permanently on the countenance, to be read by every passer-by, will produce unhappiness, ill-will, and failure in this and a future world. Such is but in part all we do. Every act is present and a future good or evil—a laying up for coming time. The sum of the effects of all our thoughts, feelings, words and deeds will constitute our characters, our investments for the future. Who can estimate all this kind are making no human wisdom or power can change them. We may mourn over the errors of the past, but the effects remain, and will go on forever working out their results. A person who may have wasted a part of his life, and formed evil habits, may see his folly, repent, and change his course of life. Yet this will not change the investments of the past or redeem the years that are gone. In addition to this, it is more difficult to make good investments in the future in consequence of the habits that have been formed.

The business man who for years squanders his money in vice and dissipation or by bad investments, loses property, not only loses his money, but his reputation. So it is with life's investments. All draw from the bank in which they deposit their good or evil; they reap what they sow, wheat or tares. If Satan is chosen for a banker, on him they must draw; if God, He will honor their drafts. If they deposit for time alone, their checks will at death cease to be good, and they go into eternal bankruptcy. If they deposit for eternity, they will reap a thousand fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting.

THE PROCESS OF ACCUMULATION.

The first dollar earned and invested may be the beginning of the future of the millionaire. So the first intelligent act of the child may control the future man. Having a wish opposed to that of the parent, it yields submissively, giving up its own will, and resigning itself to the control of its natural governor. Here is the beginning of self-government and submission, in the dutiful child, the obedient citizen, the trustful disciple. A little later, the child is tempted to conceal a fault by an untruth. To do so, he knows is wrong. A struggle ensues between desire and duty. If the former triumphs, the child has laid an unfaithful, dishonest man; if the latter, then is there the same indication of the future good and upright man—a small beginning of a great and grand result. The seed is here planted in the small, and its first act of germination does not promise great things; but it is one step, and an important one, toward the formation of the great tree.

Later still he mingles with the crowd and indulges in the sports of the hour. He hears the bitter taunt, the provoking challenge—the charge of cowardice, and receives the angry blow. To retort, to utter reproachful words, and engage in the angry fight, is the prompting of his heart, but "he remembers that forgiveness is better than revenge," he brooks the insult, bids the tempest within be still, assumes the control of himself, incurs the disrespect, and instead of the passionate and quarrelsome man, becomes the peaceful, loved, and honored citizen.

The young man bends all his energies upon the acquirement of a trade or the mastering of the details of mercantile transactions, and later age becomes to him a rich harvest time. The girl invests her youth in frivolous amusements, in superficial study, in accomplishments comparatively useless, and becomes the fashionable vain woman, with an aimless and unhappy life; or she devotes herself to severe and close study, elevated tastes and aims, and becomes the intelligent, interesting, useful and noble woman.

The presentation of these truths was enlivened by examples derived from the speaker's own observation, as he had watched the development of character in youth and manhood. He then drew upon his stores of historic learning for

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Many years ago two young men were pursuing their studies in a law office in New England. One of them labored hard and industriously, and after completing his studies was settled for a number of years in a small country village. His habits of application and of right-doing were strengthened. His thorough knowledge of law and his excellent character led to his being a professorship in Harvard University. There, for many years, he was known as an instructor, the author of various law books now read and studied in all parts of our land, and as an upright, good and learned man. He died full of honors. The other depended more on his genius, and had less application; yet he was admitted to be an able advocate. As one evil habit usually follows another, so in his case, a love of strong drink followed his indolence and self-indulgence. Still, for years, while nerves were shattered and his whole frame showed the marks of dissipation, his severe logic and persuasive eloquence commanded the public ear. He would occasionally fight against the enemy that was gradually but surely bringing him to shame and ruin, but he had never formed the habit of steadily and bravely overcoming difficulties, and in this as in many previous conflicts he succumbed, and at last filled a drunkard's grave. Can any one question for a moment which made the better, the wiser investment, even for the present world?

Richard Cobden, the earnest reformer, the warm friend of the people, the persuasive pleader in Parliament, the man of rare intelligence and of spotless integrity, worked his way up in life from a boy in a London warehouse, where he trained himself to habits of industry and self-culture. He enjoyed but the slenderest possible rudiments of education. Yet what a rich legacy of earnest words and noble deeds has he left!

Contrast such a life with that of Wm. Beckford. With an income of £100,000 a year, he lived in a palace with gilded and painted ceilings—spread with Persian carpets of the finest texture, with table decked with superb ewers and basins of chased silver, all whose furnishings exceeded those of oriental splendor. Yet with all his elegant surroundings and his princely treasure, he was a wretched man. He wandered from his mansion, and spent his last days in misery. When the investments others had made for him were spent, he became a poverty-stricken outcast.

In the latter part of a most laborious life, the Hon. T. H. Benton said he attributed his great power of endurance, and whatever of usefulness he had been able to attain, to abstinence from tobacco, gambling and ardent spirits, in accordance with the wish of a noble mother.

Lord Shaftsbury says: "Of all the adult male criminals in London, not two in a hundred lived an honest life up to the age of twenty, and that almost all who enter the prisons of crime do so between the ages of eight and sixteen." Their investments are made early.

There was here introduced and enlarged upon, at some length, the point that the premature deaths of men of ripened intellectual and moral powers, and the prostration of such men by disease when just ready to set forth upon the career for which they have been in training, are altogether illogically adduced as examples of efforts wasted and attainments lost. As if the fruits of our Heavenly Father's discipline were no richer if matured upon a nobly developed tree, or as if the highest culture earth can afford to the immortal part of man, were out of place amid the "goodly fellowship" of heaven!

Closing the general discussion of his subject with a few earnest and impressive words upon the folly of gambling away all life's precious opportunities, and with them, manhood and heaven, the learned doctor, with evident feeling, proceeded to address the young men who rose to listen, with deep solemnity, to the parting counsels of a revered instructor.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

In selecting this subject for your consideration at this time, as you are about to leave these halls where you have passed important years, in preparing yourselves for life's future duties, my object has been to impress on you the great purpose of life, most earnestly desiring that it may be your aim in the future as it has been in the past, to perfect your characters in all that is lovely, true and noble. The habits you have here formed, we believe, will secure you power and influence, and we trust it will be your purpose to wield them for good. However, in the great battle of life, there is so much to lure from the path of right and there are so many persons of high standing in the eyes of the world who do not scruple to do a mean and dishonorable act, especially if it will be a gain to them, that it will require the most unflinching determination, the firmest principle and most constant watchfulness to prevent the gradual undermining of a good character, and the ruin of all your hopes. Many are thus led into a course of vice and folly. So that we would avail ourselves of this opportunity to urge you to consider the cultivation of learning and the improvement of your characters and tastes, and the doing of good to others as the great purpose of life; that failure here is complete, and that success here is all that can be desired. An important part of the period allotted us for mental culture, and the acquisition of knowledge, with you is now past. Now it is yours to engage in the sterner duties of life; to meet its responsibilities, its successes, and its disappointments. The past, whether improved or neglected, cannot be recalled. All your attainments in learning, your mental discipline, your habits of industry and application, your victories over evil and such investments for the future which will fully reward you for all the hours devoted to study, and all the self-denial practiced. However faithful you may have been, you will see, as every one does, much occasion to regret wasted hours and golden opportunities. But it is not the part or wisdom to waste our energies in vain regrets for past errors and follies.

To reap the harvest awaiting all improved time, and all worthy deeds, and to sow wisely and bountifully for a still larger harvest, will be your duty. Reaping and sowing together will be your work,—investing and drawing your investments. Before you lies

"The great, deep, stupendous secret
Of a life to be wrought out
Before warm, breathing actions,
Weakened not by fear or doubt."

Whatever may have been your anticipations of satisfaction on completing your Collegiate course, in view of attainments made and honors won, they will appear less and less adequate for the great duties of life as time advances. On them alone you cannot depend for success. They are only the foundation on which to rear the superstructure. At the age of seventy-one Henry Martyn was awarded the highest academical honors. Of this he afterwards said, "I obtained my highest wishes, but was surprised to find I had grasped a shadow."

If you are to be strong, intelligent men, vigorous efforts are ever hereafter to be made. Endeavor so far as possible to counteract all evil tendencies arising from poor investments of time, disposition or character. From the neglects, failures and defeats of the past, learn wisdom which will enable you to win success and victory in the future.

Especially would I entreat you, with all tenderness and earnestness, never for a moment to forget the rich and ever increasing rewards of another life. There let your treasure be. The pelting of your own characters in all that is excellent and lovely, doing good to others, living for God will surely yield a rich and permanent return. This fearful sowing for a day will furnish joyful reaping for eternal years. No just thought cherished, no self-denial practiced, no worthy deed performed, no high aspiration indulged will ever go unrewarded. The spiritual and what belongs to mind and character alone are eternal. No work truly and manfully done for Christ will ever prove a poor investment.

This cultivating the spiritual, this laboring for your highest intellectual and moral good, this effort for the happiness of man and the glory of God, is life work. No "one long spell of labor" will entitle you to rest the remaining part of life.

"Day by day must we bear the burden,
Patiently through many weary hours sustained
Day by day in constant effort,
Seizing the passing moments as they speed
Till His glory fill thine eyes,
Till, the work of life complete,
Rest is thine to hail the call."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Eighty-four of the principal merchants of Main street, Louisville, have united in a petition to their landlords for a reduction of rents. As they have generally had bad luck in business during the past year, they feel the necessity of retrenchment.

The Colorado volunteers seem by no means eager to fight under Gen. Sherman; but the streets of Denver are dotted with black flags, indicating "extermination to the Indians." The truth is, Sherman does not approve of the "scalps with the ears on" style of fighting.

Different places are created for different reasons. The following paragraph in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Times* is an example: "Chicago is a great place. The descent made by the police on a fashionable boarding-house, and the capture therein of the complainant in a late notorious divorce suit, in the arms of another man, is a Chicagoish development. Cincinnati is too poor to afford anything equal to this. St. Louis will mumble its ancient gums with envy at the superior enterprise of Chicago. Milwaukee will say, 'We are a failure' as it compares its futile sensational immorality with the great sum of wickedness of Chicago."

Private advices from portions of the South inform us that there is a great scarcity of currency there, there being not nearly enough greenback or bank notes to transact the ordinary business. Their banking system fell into ruins during the war, and Congress has thus far refused to extend the national banking system sufficiently to provide a currency.

The tide of emigration has once more set in the iron and coal districts of South Wales, and hundreds have already left, and many more are preparing to follow. As the census of 1861, 1866, fully eighty-five to ninety per cent. of the emigrants are bound to the United States, and the remainder are distributed over the various British colonies.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* states that it has been determined to locate the transfer grounds of the Union Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs, on the Iowa side of the Missouri river. This will be regarded as a severe blow by the Omahans.

H. M. Diggins, a Cincinnati agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has been arrested and placed under $20,000 bonds to answer to the charge of having embezzled funds belonging to the Company to the amount of $10,000.

PERSONAL.

—The correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: As the question of who is Marcus Ottenburg, the new Mexican Minister, is being raised, your correspondent will state, in addition to what he has before said, that he is a German gentleman of excellent ability, and in supplanting Campbell with him the Government gains not only in having a Minister in Mexico, but in having a representative with brains and practical energy. He is neither an Austrian nor partisan of Maximilian, but belongs to the German revolutionary party, and was exiled in 1849 along with Carl Schurz, Hecker, and others of that stamp. In American politics he is a deeply-read Radical, and has made a faithful and excellent Consul, and there is no reason to doubt but that he will be up to the average of recent foreign appointments.

—Queen Victoria, whose projected munificence proves to have been a hoax and a broad sarcasm, is said to be, in fact, very parsimonious. It is related that she used to walk through the kitchens of the palace regularly every day and blow up and dismiss the servants, if she saw any butter wasted or crusts of bread lying about. To such an extent did she do this that several servants left on that account alone. Knowing all this the British public were not taken by surprise when they were informed at the time of the announcement that their gracious sovereign had resolved to donate the savings which she had accumulated during her long and solitary widowhood to the erection of a convalescent hospital at a short distance from London.

—Rev. H. W. Beecher's story of Norwood will appear from advance sheets in the London *Christian World*.

—Thomas Williams has concluded to make his permanent home at St. Petersburg, Russia, and his splendid private residence at Baltimore is offered for sale.

—A letter from Rome says that among the notabilities now in that city is a ritualist clergyman of the Anglican Church who appears at all the Roman Catholic ceremonies dressed in the full dress of a pilgrim or hermit, and assists most devoutly at all the religious functions of the season.

—The Empress Eugenie has written to the Princess of Wales to persuade her to live with her for a few months, insisting that a complete change of air might be beneficial to her health, and assuring her that she will receive all the affectionate care of a sister.

The Material Aspect of the South.

A gentleman claiming to possess adequate information, writes to the *Tribune* as follows:—"Virginia seems not to be as forward in agricultural enterprise as some other States. The large towns are dull, excepting perhaps Norfolk. In North Carolina there is a full average acreage of cotton, and a fourth more of corn planted than ever before. Both promise largely. In South Carolina the poverty of the planters is reported as having prevented as much planting as would have been done. A large area of corn is under cultivation and promises well; cotton looks flourishing. In Georgia and Florida the crops are large in area and promise well. Alabama offers an excellent prospect. Things there seem generally better materially than in the other States, with perhaps the exception of North Carolina. Louisiana and Mississippi are badly off, owing to the overwhelming levee, and in Mississippi to the want of labor also. Arkansas is not in much better condition. Texas, from all accounts, is flourishing beyond all former years. A gentleman whose duties give him a thorough insight into and knowledge of the agricultural position of the South, and who for two months has traveled through the South, estimates the probable yield of the cotton crop this year at two million and a half bales."

A REMARKABLE CONVENTION.

Republican State Meeting in Louisiana—Colored Men Speaking for Themselves.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes as follows under date of June 17th:

The Republican State Convention of Louisiana assembled in this city on Monday last, and adjourned on Saturday night. In many respects this body was a remarkable one. It was composed of eighty-four members, fifty-eight of whom were negroes. They came from all quarters of the State, and represented all grades of society. No one could witness the deliberations of these men without being impressed with a conviction of their earnestness, their sincerity, and their ability. In this convention there were nearly three-score men who, up to this time, had never been permitted to exercise the privileges of American citizens. Many of them had been slaves—others, although nominally free, had felt the bitter curse of belonging to an enslaved race. Some of them were full-blooded Africans; in others were mingled the blood of France, of Spain, of England and of Italy. The physical beauty of many of these men of mixed blood is great. Their features are classic; their eyes eloquent; their forms faultless. When they speak, their voice melodious but sonorous, charms the ear. On Saturday, during a debate upon the platform of resolutions, a man arose to speak, who at once attracted my attention. I have never seen a more perfect specimen of manly beauty. His complexion was very pale; his features delicate; around his thin white lips played a smile of sweetness. He spoke in advocacy of a certain resolution pledging the party to support no man for office who would recognize in the distribution of his official patronage any distinctions of race or color. Hitherto all the speakers in favor of this resolution had been black men. I was anxious to hear what this white radical would say in its support. The white speakers who had preceded him had argued that if the party were pledged to give half of its offices to colored men, it would have a tendency to perpetuate the very distinctions that the party was most anxious to obliterate, and keep up the partition walls between the blacks and whites, that they were most anxious to pull down. "No man can be more anxious than I am," said this speaker, "to see the word 'colored' stricken out from every political platform. But, in justice to my race, I must insist on retaining in this platform until the day arrives when it may be safely erased. *I, too, am a negro!* and I know all the bitterness that is conveyed in that word. And until the day comes when the white race has been educated up to the full practice of what they now profess, some of them, no doubt, honestly enough, we must guard our dearly-bought rights by compelling the party with which we act to keep them. And which we will elevate to power by our votes, to guarantee to us our full share of power."

In striking contrast to this speaker, whose dress, manner and diction proclaimed him to be a gentleman educated, refined and cultivated, was the appearance of one who followed him. He was an African of the purest race; black as night and rugged as an oak. As I afterward learned, he was a laborer on the levee—a man who worked all day in the burning sun of this almost intolerable climate, and pored over a newspaper and a dictionary at night. His voice rang out through the crowded hall like a trumpet. At the end of each sentence he paused, as if mentally debating with himself which of the ideas that were thronging in his brain should have utterance first. It should be remembered that the Convention was sitting in the hall of the Free Mechanics' Institute, the scene of the bloody tragedy of the 30th of July. Around the walls were still to be seen the marks made by the bullets of the assassin police; all over the floor were dark stains, made by the blood of the patriots who were slaughtered there. Said this rude and unlettered man: "This plank is the heart, and soul, and life of our platform. We must not deceive ourselves. We do look for that we can trust ourselves. I do not doubt the honesty of our white Republican friends; I would trust them with my money; I would trust them with my life; but I cannot trust them, nor any other set of men, with my freedom. That we must guard for ourselves. Some white men came to me the other day. They belong to the Andrew Johnson Reconstruction party. They assured me they were my friends—they were the friends of my race—they would guarantee to us all our rights. I looked at them—I knew them—they belonged to that set of cut-throats that fired into this hall and slew my brethren here. Here is their blood. I stand on the boards that are yet red with it. I said to them: 'Away! Your hands are red with innocent blood, and your souls are black with murder!' I could not trust these men with my rights; I can trust no man with them. I must guard them for myself."

The effect of speeches like these was seen when, after a debate of more than an hour, the ayes and noes were taken on the resolution in question, and but three votes were given against it.

Mount Union College Commencement.

The commencement exercises at Mt. Union College, near Alliance, O., closed last week, and were highly successful and largely attended. On all hands praise was awarded to the fairness and thoroughness of the examination, of the classes, the appropriateness and efficiency of the Baccalaureate sermon on Sabbath by Rev. John Tonner, A. M., of Canton, of the annual address on last Wednesday evening by Hon. Anson Smyth, A. M., of Cleveland, O., and of the Baccalaureate address, to the Graduating Class, on last Thursday by Rev. O. H. Harlesville, LL. D., the efficient President of this rising College. The choice vocal music by the choirs of the Republican and Linnæan Literary Societies, and the beautiful selections so skillfully executed on the piano by the members of the instrumental music class, instructed by Prof. Leland, the original and well delivered addresses of the senior class, and the animated contest performances of the literary societies, were each of a very high order, and were also received by the vast audiences in attendance with marked expressions of commendation.

By vote of the Faculty and Trustees of the College, the President, immediately after his baccalaureate address to the senior class, publicly conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon A. Y. Eaton, East Palestine, O.; L. B. Eberly, Smithville, O.; S. Lane, Jones's Mills, Pa.; E. B. Webster, Franklin, West Va.; J. L. Webster, Jewett, O.; P. Wickersham, Seven Hills, O.; and C. M. Bates, Mt. Union, O. Edward, Randolph, O.; J. J. B. Hamilton, Smithfield, O.; C. Hancock, Beloit, O.; G. D. Hill, Port Washington, O.; I. M. Jones, Damascenville, O.; E. M. Kanage, Free's Store, O.; Anna R. Phillips, Brownsville, Pa.; Angeline Yost, Carrington, O. The Master's Degree, *in course*, upon N. Anthony, Saltsville, O.; S. Burt, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. D. Fast, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ella Blanchare, New Franklin, O.; J. B. York, Randolph, O. The Master's Degree, *in course*, upon the Rev. John Tonner, Canton, O. The Master's Degree, *in course*, upon Rev. H. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Rev. John Williams, Rochester, Pa.

The fall term of the College will commence on the second Tuesday of August.

Petroleum as a Substitute for Coal.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the facts connected with the recent experiment on board the Government steamer Palos, and adds the following: "Whether the smell of the petroleum—which is supplied from tanks on deck—is likely to make the invention a nuisance in the estimation of fastidious passengers, is not stated, but undoubtedly some means will be made to obviate this possible difficulty. It will easily be seen that the novelty thus first tested here is destined to work an important revolution, not only in steamship navigation, but also in railroads and in many branches of industry, besides possibly lessening the price of coal for those domestic consumers who feel exorbitant rates most keenly; and in fact it is not easy for the imagination to set bounds to the consequences of the innovation. The apparatus by which the petroleum is burned is simple enough, but it would seem elaborate in description, and I shall not attempt to explain it. The inventor is Colonel Henry B. Foote, of Tennessee, who is now superintending the experiments, not yet completed, by which the character and usefulness of his method are to be fully tested and brought before the public."

GEN. MEADE ON THE ARMY.—In a short speech delivered at the *Ledger* banquet in Philadelphia, Gen. Meade paid the following just tribute to his brethren in arms now carrying out the Reconstruction measures passed by Congress over the President's veto:

It shows that the army represents the sentiments of the people, and the readiness with which the country has done and is willing to do duty for the cause is simply because the army is the exponent of the will of the people, and he thought that he could point with pride and pleasure to the earnest manner with which the officers and soldiers of the army, in the most delicate duty ever committed to any army—the reunion and rekindling of the sections of the country—to the judgment and moderation with which that duty was performed. We know that there is no danger to be apprehended from usurping the liberties of our country, or any danger threatening the preservation of the Government, because the army is the people of the United States—and the Government of the nation is their Government.

THE COTTON CROP.—Our reports from all the cotton growing States are of a most encouraging character. Though the planters have devoted more ground than usual to wheat, oats and other cereals, a wide area of land has been planted with cotton, and the crop is everywhere in a flourishing condition. Especially is this true of Georgia. A gentleman who has recently returned from an extensive tour through that State informs us that he saw on every hand luxuriant fields of cotton, whose appearance gladdened the hearts of the people, and filled them with hope for the future. Some Georgia planters are confident that the yield will be larger than at any time within the past ten years, if the season continues to be auspicious.

A PRISONER confined in the Schuylkill county jail, recently released on *habeas corpus*, complains that he was refused permission to read a Republican paper, the jailor insisting that he should only read the Philadelphia *Age* and similar Copperhead sheets. When released, the jailor presented him with a board bill for $72, which he was compelled to pay in order to obtain his liberty. The jailor, who is a Copperhead, was compelled to disgorge the $72, however, as it is an unusual thing to charge a prisoner awaiting trial for his boarding.

GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association held its annual election on Monday, when the following officers and directors were elected:

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Directors—Henry C. Carey, Edmund A. Souder, of Philadelphia; Wm. M. Hersh, David A. Stewart, of Pittsburgh; O. A. Heister, of Harrisburg; H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, D. McConaughey, H. L. Baugher, J. B. Danner, R. G. McCreery, George Arnold, A. D. Bulkley and Charles Horner.

Treasurer—George Arnold.

Secretary—D. McConaughy.

THE parties inter

The Daily Commercial

RUNNING WATER.

Sliding through the verdurous meadow,
Dreaming in the grassed shadows,
Flying like a feathered arrow
Through the gorges dim and narrow.
Bursting to its own gladsome,
Where, in many a curl and crinkle,
Rock-imprisoned eddies tinkle
Mid white water-lilies sleeping,
Stealthily through thickets creeping—
Many-voiced the brooklet ever,
Wanders onward toward the river.

Musical the infant whisper
Of the little hill-born leaper,
Where on fairy shoon or glass
Timidly it treads the grass,
Musical the tones, though firmer,
Of its dove-like woodland murmur:
Grind its shoal and soul-exalting
When o'er rocky barriers vaulting,
Sweet and soft its liquid gushes,
As it dallies with the rushes,
Like a living song forever
Flows the brooklet to the river.

Blest the life that sweeps along
Brook-like, with a pleasant song—
Gliding through the fields of youth,
Bravelful with love and truth,
Striking out, in manhood's prime,
Sparkles from the rocks of time,
Making through the shades of age
Calm and silent pilgrimage;
And at last, its journey done,
Through the shadow and the sun,
Peacefully, without a quiver,
Melting in the silent river.

Low-Neck Dresses—Chicory Complexions.

A correspondent gossips about the *low* dresses worn in Paris, and tells what is new in complexions, saying, the dresses have been getting more and more *decollete*, until, at last, many of the leaders of fashion appear without any bodice at all, merely adopting a broad band like that worn by infants of tender years, by which everything is displayed in front and nothing concealed behind. At the ball of the Minister of Agriculture there was a certain *salon* reserve wherein were seated about sixty ladies, all of the highest *ton* and reputation, who, being thus brought together, produced the effect of a match upon the deadened, burned-up brains of the fashionable *petits creves* who were admitted to their company, and straightway they took fire like tinder, and out few sparks of wit and satire of which no one would have deemed them capable. The caricature which has been passing from hand to hand during the week of the principal figures in this *salon* has caused the greatest *emoi* among the ladies assembled there. One lady, with no sleeves, and only the narrowest gold cord, with the tassel falling over her arm by way of shoulder-strap, is represented at the very moment when, this frail stay having given way, she remains confounded. As the incident really happened, and the lady is well known in circles of fashionable folly, it was expected that her husband would have taken the matter one *seriously* but the surprise was great when he vowed himself not only indifferent to the publicity given to his wife's ridiculous exaggeration, but was actually well pleased at the hastiness of the revelation. "What said Prince Oscar, of Sweden?" asked a gentleman who saw the prince issuing from this *salon*. "He was literally struck dumb, for he retired without uttering a word, and when asked why he left there abruptly, he simply said that he felt he had no right to be there at all." Another subject of wonder among strangers is the change which has come over the complexions of our female population. But a short time ago they were all blonde, golden, auburn; now they are all brunettes of the deepest tint, almost Moorish. The change has been produced by chicory juice which is being used in immense quantities for the purpose, and every woman in Paris looks as if she escaped from the zenana of some Hindoo Rajah to disguise herself in the masquerade costume of her European sisters. The poet's dreary talk about lilies and roses is gone for a long time hence he polyanthus and the marigold will be the fashionable mixture.

African Fashions in Hair.

On my arrival at Igoumbie I had noticed how various the head-dresses of the women were, being so unlike the fashions I had seen among any of the tribes I had visited. Although these modes are sometimes very grotesque, they are not devoid of what English ladies, with their present fashions, might consider good taste; in short, they cultivate a remarkable sort of chignons. I have remarked three different ways of hair-dressing prevalent among the Ishogo belles, the first is to train the hair into a tower-shaped mass, elevated from eight to ten inches from the crown of the head; the hair, from the forehead to the base of the tower, and on the back part up to the ears, being closely shaved off. In order to give shape to the tower, they make a frame-work, generally out of old pieces of grass cloth, and fix the hair round it. All the chignons are worked up on a frame. Another mode is to to wear the tower, with two round balls in the hair, one on each side, above the ear. A third fashion is similar to the first, but the tower, instead of being perpendicular to the crown, inclined obliquely from the back of the head, and from the front of the head is clean shaven almost to the middle. The back is also shorn closely up to the ears. The hair in the towers has a parting in the middle, and on the sides which is very neatly done. The whole structure must require years of careful training before it reaches the perfection attained by the leaders of Ishogo fashion. A really good chignon is not attained until the owner is about twenty or twenty-five years of age.

It is the chief object of ambition with the young Ishogo women to possess a good, well-trained and well-greased cover for the hair of a kind that I describe. Some women are far better dressers of the hair than others, and are much sought for—the fixing and cleaning of hair requiring a long day's work. The woman who desires to have her hair dressed must pay the hair-dresser or must promise to perform the same kind office to her neighbor in return, once fixed, these chignons will last a couple months without requiring to be re-arranged, and the mass of insect life that accumulates in them during that period is truly astonishing.—*Du Chaillu.*

A Touching Picture.

Near the Musical Instrument Department of the Paris Exhibition, a group of three persons is frequently seen. A gentleman, though tall and long, leans on the arm of a lady. He wears colored spectacles, not to enable him to see, but to hide his eyes—for he is blind. His wife is deaf and dumb. The correspondent from whose letter these facts are gathered continues:

The blind man could not see; his wife could not put she could not tell him what she saw, being able to express herself only by signs, his want of eyes was as fatal as her want of voice. How, then, render a visit to the Exhibition dull or pleasant, under such deplorable circumstances? Nothing more simple; they by telegraphes to her daughter what to say, and the latter explains everything to her father with amazing quickness and volubility. The sin of communication is complete in a moment. But the mind troubles itself with anterior difficulty. Before the clever and amiable little girl had existence, how did the gentleman who was blind since his sixteenth year, and the lady, who was born deaf and dumb, express their attachment? The lady could not hear the declarations of her lover; the latter could not see the blushes and mute signs by which alone she could make known that she accepted them. And yet they married. What a mystery of love! When the wife has pointed out to the blind girl different objects which she desires to see described to her husband, she goes and sits down near the piano, and remains patiently while he enjoys the airs that are played by divers artists of skill and reputation; and thus she provides him with one of the greatest treats of the Exhibition, though, of course she can have no self no idea whatever of its nature.

Condensed Milk.

We learn from the Chicago *Republican* that Elgin Milk Condensing Company is buying not fifteen hundred gallons per day, for which ten cents per gallon is paid, and which condensed, preserved, and manufactured into cheese and butter according to the demands of the market. A few days since, this Company received an order from the United States Government for two thousand dozen cans of preserved milk for army use on the Plains. This is condensed and sugared milk put up in pint cans, soldered tight, and in which it will keep perfectly any length of time in any climate. Large quantities of condensed cream are sent from this city to supply our ice cream saloons, and those for Southern and Northern markets are made here from the milk received that is not required in condensed form by the demands of the market. Nothing is lost. If cream changes before condensing, or if there is no other use for it, a power churn converts it into butter of excellent and uniform quality, which, made in all the appliances of the best butter dairies in the East, sells several cents per pound higher in market than the average grades of western butter.

Shortly before his death, Thackeray amused many of literary friends by recalling some early trials arising from his brief connection with a daily paper, on which he was engaged as literary reviewer. One of the first works submitted to the writer was Roscoe's "Life and Works of Henry Fielding," an author of whose productions, with the single exception of "Tom Jones," he was at that time totally ignorant. Unwilling to acknowledge his unfitness for the task, the future novelist set to work, and after conscientiously reading every line of Roscoe's bulky volume, sent in a review which he eventually received a payment for, as it was poor remuneration for the ten days of extraordinary study which he went through ere he took pen in hand. Still suffering from the fatigue consequent on his ill-paid service, he was required to perform a still more Herculean labor. On returning to his chamber from an afternoon's walk, he found piled up on his table, and cumbering all his available furniture, the entire series of volumes forming the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. On his desk lay a note from his editor, requesting him forthwith to review the terrifying array of closely-printed quartos. At this point of his story Thackeray was interrupted with an inquiry, "What did you do with them?" "The only thing that an honest journalist could do under the circumstances," was the answer: "I packed the books into a cab, and sent them straight back to Printing House Square."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or related state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore it to its natural position. To assist the functions, not to force them is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature, by assimilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 27th, the great combination of established favorites,
ANNIE SETTON, (Miss Annie Eberle.)
JOS. O. SETTON, W. H. LEAK.
In Boucicault's great sensational portrayal of life in the metropolis, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Alida Bloodgood.....Annie Setton,
Jonas Pudley.....W. H. Leak.
Tom Badger.....
Friday—Benefit of Annie Setton.
Saturday—Matinee—The Child Stealer.
Monday—Naiad Queen.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.
City Headquarters.
We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S
FIRE WORKS.
These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.
We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston
I X L FIRE WORKS.
To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.
500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers,
25 boxes Extra Large Cannon Crackers,
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes,
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes,
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.
REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.
I X L
FIRE WORKS.
I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Fire Works, manufactured specially for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.
Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Works, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.
In addition to the Long Stick Rocket in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are put up in wooded boxes, one dozen each. Can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will shoot as high as one-third higher. They are fast superceding all others.
I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up 25 in a box.
ROMAN CANDLES,
SCHOOL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.
L. D. DUMMETT'S
CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 207 Liberty St.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GREAT NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
AND UNION JUBILEE,
AT
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,
In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,
Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel
Exhibitions,
Chief among which will be
Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,
GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.
GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.
Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the Greased Pole, Jumping in Sacks, Running Foot Races, Catching the Greased Pig Race or the Greased Sailor Boy,
GREAT FOOT RACES,
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT,
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.
SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,
IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
SIGNOR DUVALLI,
And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.
A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS,
AND ILLUMINATIONS.
Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.
Each person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,
WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.
JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
JOHN M. KINNEY,
Agent and Business Manager.
For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corners of the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREE-PORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

CEMENT.
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

PRODUCE—
50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
400 bush Corn,
25 bbl E. Butter,
STURGEON BROS.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, $11x16. Address COMMERCIAL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE
HOTEL.
Having Complete Arrangements, we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.
Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The Table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.
EAST LIBERTY, June 22, 1867.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address
GEO. W. MILLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices, and Philadelphia ticket agents. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, as as early a date as possible.
Bedford Table will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, or Canada, on receipt of price. Bedford Springs: Half barrel, Mulberry, 24 gallons, $8; half barrel, oak-seasoned, $3; Quarter barrel, $1.50.
JOHN ANDERSON.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS.
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

BRIDGE ELECTION—THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., at Hand street, are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, on said bridge, on MONDAY, July 1st, 1867, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
J. T. STEVELL, Secretary.

INLET HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY.—Notice is hereby given to Inlet holders of Allegheny City, having rights of Commonage in the Common, that they are required to present to the undersigned their claims, if any they have, for damages which they may seem fitting to sustain by the alienation of any said right of Commonage, by the appropriation and prospective use of the Common, for Cemetery purposes; rights of Common, as aforesaid, will be held to be released.
D. L. PATTERSON,
D. A. STAWART,
RICHARD HAYS,
Viewers.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867. }
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.
OFFICE—No. 253 PENN STREET.
RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.
C. WEST & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,
Foot of Fourth.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will please present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR,
M'CAOUY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. J. Adair, C. M. Miller and W. R. Fraley, under the firm name of Adair, Miller & Fraley, is this day dissolved by the retirement of W. R. Fraley. The business will be continued under the firm of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will settle all debts due to and by the late firm.
C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands against the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY,
CLASS M.
TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY. JUNE 29, 1867.
20,000 NUMBERS AND 788 PRIZES.

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
20 prizes of	1,000 are	20,000
60 prizes of	400 are	24,000
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
220 prizes of	125 are	27,500
9 prizes of	300 are	2,700
9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
9 prizes of	150 are	1,350
15 prizes of	100 are	1,500
291 prizes of	50 are	15,050
788 prizes, amounting to		$220,600

Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5. Quarters $2.50.
We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and hence a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York Herald and Cincinnati Commercial.
Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free by application to Managers.
Address all orders for tickets to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purpose. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

COAL MEN'S TRUST CO.,
No. 65 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
DIRECTORS.
A. J. Baker, W. J. Patterson, W. A. Herron, Wm. Mothersal, Thomas Farrow, James H. Hopkins, A. J. Hagan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. D. Johnson, D. L. Patterson, E. J. Roberts.
A. J. BAKER, President.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

ALLEGHENY
SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
G. Wettach, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley, Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, D. D. Hostetter,
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. JAS. L. GRAHAM, Pres't

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
American Bankers and Merchants,
80 LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E. C.,
DEALERS IN
Exchange, U. S. Bonds,
AND ALL
AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for American or European Products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. A. VANDERHORST, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondences solicited.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co.,
SIDNEY DICKINSON, Banking.
WM. M. FABER & CO., of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refinery, &c.
WM. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
R. H. KELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. HARVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11 o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.
DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, Abel L. Speer,
Robert S. Hays, Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell, John H. Dickson,
Thomas Wightman, John Wilson,
Wm. K. Nimick,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols,
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 140 Fourth street.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, foot of Main street. The CINCINNATI COAL has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address as above, or P. O. Box 3,301, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PATTERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Boots, Shoes,
GAITERS AND BALMORALS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
275 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
South End of the Monongahela Bridge.
OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.
THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PURE WHITE LEAD.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.
Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 25 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store.

JUST RECEIVED.
CARPETS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns of
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of
STRAW GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The Finest Stock of Ribbons, Flowers and Millinery, to which we call the attention of the trade.
AFFELDER & CO.,
54 MARKET STREET.
Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

G. E. BRYAN. JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

CLOTHING.

FINE
CLOTHING,
IN
LARGE VARIETY,
FOR
Men, Youths,
Boys and Children.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough.
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES, OIL TUBS,
FIRE RODS, AGITATORS,
ANCHORS, SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE, CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS, DRYERS,
IRON BRIDGES, GASOMETERS.
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
ROBINSON, REA & CO.

WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description,
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER.
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAM

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF CARRIERS.—Mr. R. M. Westervelt is the carrier of the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and Ninth wards and Lawrenceville, and is authorized to make collections from June 17th. Subscribers in these districts who should not be promptly served, will please leave their names at the office of publication, 76 Fifth street, and Mr. Westervelt will see that future complaint will be unnessary.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

NOT GUILTY.

The case of J. P. Israel, indicted for the larceny of a large iron kettle from Wm. H. Mackey, of the First Ward, Allegheny, was resumed yesterday morning. The jury retired about ten o'clock, and after a short absence returned a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY OF AN OVERCOAT.

Charles Hartman was arraigned for the larceny of an overcoat, valued at twenty dollars, and a pair of gloves worth two dollars, from the residence of Mr. Robert Duff, of Lawrenceville, on the 24th of May last. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail.

JEVENILE THIEF.

Two lads named George Rowan and Charles Davis, were jointly indicted with other parties not yet arrested, for the larceny of forty dollars from the store of Wm. Kirk, on Ohio street, Allegheny. The jury acquitted Rowan, but found a verdict of guilty against Davis, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Davis was then sentenced to the House of Refuge, and Rowan discharged from custody.

ROBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.

Patrick Barrows was tried for the larceny of a watch and chain, pocketbook and other valuables from Wm. Daisy. On the night of the 27th of April last, the defendant met Daisy, who was under the influence of liquor, walking along Liberty street, and enticed him to the rear of the grain elevator, where the alleged robbery was committed. A special policeman happening to notice the transaction, arrested Barrows and took him to the Mayor's office, and upon being searched the stolen money was found in his possession. For the defence it was alleged that Barrows took possession of Daisy's valuables to insure their safety, and intended to return them to him the next day. The jury, however, apparently thought otherwise, as they rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendant was then remanded for sentence.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Amelia A. Roberts, a colored woman, residing in Lawrenceville, was tried on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Wm. Graff was found guilty on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Lewis C. Hughes, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Isaac Wheeler was arraigned on an indictment for the larceny of a watch from a passenger on board the steamer Gallatin, during one of the trips of that steamer from Brownsville to this city. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the defendant was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of one year and four months.

AN UNLOVING HUSBAND.

Wm. Byerly was tried for surety of the peace, on an information made by his wife, Martha Byerly. A verdict of guilty was rendered, when the Court directed the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and enter into bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for one year. Byerly was also tried on a charge of surety of peace preferred by his wife, and was ordered to give bail for the payment of three dollars per week.

Edward McCann was placed on trial to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John McDowell. The alleged assault took place on Wylie street, in April last. The case had not been concluded at adjournment.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Class Day Exercises---Presentation of the Wooden Spoon---The Commencement Friday.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The class of '67 have inaugurated among us this usage, now obtaining so generally in American colleges. They met their friends and fellow students yesterday afternoon at University Hall, and entertained them pleasantly with oration, wit, humor and music. For the latter they were under obligations to Professors Eckhart and Lombaert, who exhibited their complete mastery of the piano.

Mr. C. C. Montooth, prospectively of the Pittsburgh bar, in a few graceful words, introduced the orator of the day, Mr. John C. Newmyer, of the same learned profession, whose address on achieving the mastery was most appreciatingly listened to. Mr. Cyrus B. Hatch followed with a poem upon college scenes; Mr. J. O. Petty in a most veracious history of the class of '67, whilst Mr. E. D. Graff read from the scroll of prophecy several yards of good, bad and very funny things, set down by the fates for the boys of '67. The afternoon programme was concluded by the presentation, on behalf of the class and by Jas. W. Murray, Esq., of a wooden spoon, of admirable workmanship, to the most popular man in the class. No one disputed the justice of the selection that was made of the gentleman to carry off this affecting token of regard, and eulogies proved beyond the compass of language, and the assembly were disappointed of the expected speech.

In the evening the club met for a farewell supper at the Merchant's Hotel where, we understand, they had a good time and plenty of it, breaking up in season to say good morning to early risers.

We present below the ode written for class supper, and sung at the breaking up of the feast:

ODE.

BY CYRUS B. HATCH.

Tune—"Home, Sweet Home."

Though sad is the hour when companions must part,
And painful the sev'ring which sunders our hearts—
Yet hope checks the tears that are ready to start,
And pledges remembrance of "days of lang syne."

Fare thee well, farewell,
Fare well, Alma Mater!
All blessings be thine.

We long half our hearts when we turn from thy halls,
We *carry* thine image in love's closest shrine;
We hear from without duty's soul-stirring calls,
We go, but in going we cling to thine.

We're advancing to trials and conflicts severe,
And the ceaseless vexation of life's busy day,
But the counsels of friends we shall ever revere,
And, with deepest gratitude, strive to obey.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises will take place to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn street. A procession, under the marshalship of Major General Negley, preceded by the Great Western Brass Band, will form at the University at 7½ o'clock, and march to the church. The alumni, trustees and students of the University; graduates of other colleges, members of the liberal professions, officers of city and State governments, and citizens generally are respectfully invited to join the procession.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni Association of the University will hold their annual meeting and reunion in the University building this evening. The exercises will be of a very entertaining character. Rev. Herrick Johnson will be the orator of the evening, and Mr. George I. Whitney, the poet.

A MODEST REQUEST.—Mayor McCarthy received a letter a few days since from a resident of Stevenson, Alabama, in which the writer states that he has learned that His Honor is giving the poor people money, and would be very glad if several hundred dollars were forwarded by express to his address, as he has not got a cent in the world. The writer adds that he has always been a Union man, and although his works very hard every day, never receives any money at all. Pittsburgh apparently has a good reputation at Stevenson for liberality, but it is probable that in this case the Mayor will permit the matter to remain in the custodian of the Southern Relief Fund. Any person being desirous of preserving the reputation of the city can obtain the name of the writer by calling upon the Mayor.

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS.—The splendid and commodious dining room of the Union Depot Hotel, has just been improved. The ceiling has received a thorough renovation and looks like new. The gas chandeliers, which are bronze, and of a beautiful pattern, have been carefully cleaned, and other prominent objects attended to in like manner. It is now determined upon to extend this hotel out over the open area of the depot to accommodate the increased demand of the travelling public. This will enable the Union Depot Hotel to compete with any other house in the city. Captain Market, the genial and whole-souled Superintendent has made this house one of the most popular in the country. Long may he wave!

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon a lad named James Reed, aged nine years, while playing on the steamer Ida Rees, which was moored at the Allegheny wharf, above the Suspension Bridge, accidentally fell off the wheel house into the river. The cries of his companions for assistance attracted the attention of Henry M. Long, Esq., oil merchant, who hurried to the river, plunged in and rescued the little fellow from his perilous position.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man named J. E. Hurtz, residing in Sharpsburg, while passing along the road, a short distance beyond the Allegheny Cemetery, in Collins township, on Monday night, was attacked by three ruffians, who robbed him of his pocket-book containing thirty-seven dollars in money and a promissory note for thirty dollars. The villains then decamped.

HYGEIA.—The members of the Hygeia Base Ball Club are requested to attend a meeting of the club, at the office of McMasters, Gazzam & Co., on Grant street, this afternoon at four o'clock.

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Letter from Hamill---Proposition to Row Brown or Mekeel for $2,000 a Side ---Brown's Backers in This City Inquired For.

The New York *Clipper* for the present week, in alluding to the late scilling race between Hamill and Brown, says:

Walter Brown having refused to uphold his title to the championship of American waters by declining to row, Hamill is now in possession of the latter gentleman's letter, in which he proposes to row either Brown or Mekeel on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, for two thousand dollars a side:

PITTSBURGH, June 21st, 1867.

FRIEND QUEEN: Your last week's edition brought no response from the would be champion, Walter Brown, to my challenge. It seems to be considerable time for him to get an interview with his backers in the East. I think he should have applied to those gentlemen in Pittsburgh who robbed my backers and gentlemen in Philadelphia of their money. I will myself out of the purse with outside money if Brown is not been for the decision of justly entitled to, but it not been for the decision of Mr. Caughey, the referee—a decision that was neither in accordance with the rules of racing nor with rules of evidence governing any question of dispute. All those who pocketed the proceeds of that decision have a good opportunity to prove that they considered that decision just by putting up their money and backing Brown to beat me a fair and square race of five miles. Should they refuse to back Brown after all their talk, the public will have their own opinion of the manner by which they pocketed their winnings. To give Brown a show to redeem themselves in public estimation, I will row Walter Brown a five mile race over the Schuylkill course, at Philadelphia, for two thousand dollars a side, in one month from signing articles, each man to pay his own expenses, the race to be fair and square, the judges and referee to decide according to rules and articles. As Brown has not replied to either Mr. Mekeel or myself, and as the latter gentleman intended me in his challenge, should still desire a race with me, I will row him a five mile race over the Schuylkill course, at Philadelphia, for one thousand dollars a side, each party to pay their own expenses—the race to be fair and square, and to come off in the same week as the Brown race, should Brown accept my terms. Should Brown not accept, I will row Mr. Mekeel on the terms mentioned above in one month after signing articles. I would prefer that Brown would accept, as I wish to him a fair chance before the public of deciding who is the best oarsman. I ask no favors. All I want is fair play. To show that I mean business, I will send you, next week, a forfeit for each of the above races.

JAMES HAMILL.

County Agricultural Society---The State Fair.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., on St. Clair street. The members present were Messrs. G. G. Negley, Guy, Matthews, Morton, McKelvy, Verner, Young and Parke. In the absence of the President, Judge Parke acted *pro tem.*, and Wm. Anderson officiated as Secretary.

On motion of Captain Young, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Judge Parke, from the Committee on State Fair, made a report, exhibiting very favorable progress in the obtaining of subscriptions from our citizens, in aid of the bonus fund to the State Fair, for holding the next annual exhibition in this city. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

The President also read correspondence with A Boyd Hamilton, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, relative to the preliminaries for holding the next annual exhibition here. The negotiations having been closed for the holding of the Fair at this city, in September next, it only now remains for this Society to place the buildings and grounds in complete order, and to create a fund sufficient power to make the exhibition a grand success.

On motion of Captain Young, a list of names was ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Hamilton, from which to make selections for the appointment of the committees for the State Exhibition.

On motion of the same gentleman, Messrs. Parke and Verner were appointed a committee to superintend the repair of the race course on the Fair Ground, and see that it is placed in good condition.

Mr. McKelvy, from the committee appointed to obtain statistics on the subject of dairying cows, reported progress and asked for further time. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Society adjourned.

Daring Burglary on Liberty Street.

The jewelry stores of Allegheny and Pittsburgh are now receiving special attention at the hands of robbers and burglars. During Tuesday night the store of J. W. Simonton, No. 328½ Liberty street, between Smithfield and Grant, was burglariously entered and a large amount of goods carried off. The front door was secured by a padlock and a bolt on the inside. The padlock was broken and the door forced open by means of a crow bar or some such implement. The show cases were smashed and a variety of jewelry taken from each, including a number of gold watches. The robbery is supposed to have been committed at out two o'clock yesterday morning, but there is no clue whatever to the parties concerned in it. The goods pocketed the property of watches, chains, rings, knives and a fine lot of revolvers. Mr. Simonton estimates his loss as exceeding one thousand dollars.

ACCIDENT AT PENN STATION.—Mr. Robert McCaleb met with a serious accident on Tuesday, at Penn Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was in the employ of Mr. Geo. Bertner, contractor, in erecting a trestle work connected with the coal works at the Station, and while at work fell from the trestle to the ground, a considerable distance, fracturing the back part of his skull, and dislocating his right hip. He was brought to this city and taken to the Mercy Hospital, where he still remains, where he now lies. His injuries are of a serious character, and may probably result fatally.

A. L. INGOLS, near Meadville.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Officer James Irwin, of the Mayor's special police force, was very seriously injured on Monday last. It appears he was running after some boys who were bathing in the Allegheny river, near the Hand street bridge, and in jumping over the bank was seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Third street, and Dr. Rogers called in, who, after an examination, decided that a surgical operation would be necessary. On Tuesday Drs. Rogers, Dickson and Hamilton performed the operation successfully and the patient will, in all probability, recover.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—A young man named Thomas Cuddy was drowned in the Monongahela river, near the borough of Elizabeth, on Tuesday evening. The deceased, it appears, in company with some smaller companions, was bathing, and Cuddy attempted to swim across the river. When within about twenty or thirty feet of the opposite shore, he was seized with cramps in the arms, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned. The body was recovered about half an hour afterwards. The deceased was about nineteen years of age, and resided with his parents in Elizabeth.

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—The County Horticultural Society gave a grand Strawberry Exhibition yesterday morning, at their room in the City Building, Diamond. The attendance at the exhibition was quite large, among whom were many of the fruit growers of the county. The exhibition was a very fair one, and a large variety of strawberries were shown. At eleven o'clock a discussion ensued as to the relative merits of the different varieties, and some interesting information to those engaged in the culture of strawberries, was obtained.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A little boy named John Hilands, who is apparently demented, and who has been sleeping in the watch house for a week past, was committed to the House of Refuge yesterday by Acting Mayor Owston. Upon his arrival at the Refuge the lad begged for permission to return to his former quarters at the watch house, a proceeding which Mr. Avery did not look upon as a compliment to the excellent institution under his management.

PANIC-STRICK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to *any* woman,—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress. mths

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Ladies' Institute for instruction in book-keeping, etc.

SECOND HAND MELODEONS.—Those of our readers in want of a roseWood Melodeon, portable, or piano style, would do well to call at Meller's warerooms, 91 Wood street, where three are offered at a great sacrifice to close out the lot. See advertisement.

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION; Lots in Wood's Run at Auction; Household Furniture at Auction.—Logan, Auctioneer, invites special attention to the sale, on Friday (to-morrow) morning at 10 o'clock, of the very hand-some residence of Mr. William Stevenson, on North Canal street, Allegheny. The house contains eleven rooms with every convenience. The lot is 50 feet by 270 and very beautiful. The extensive assortment of furniture, carpets and dining room ware, will be sold immediately after the house. Also, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, fifteen beautifully situated lots on the late sheriff Lecky's estate at Wood's Run, containing each from a half to four acres, including several quarry lots and a substantial dwelling of ten rooms. Long credit if desired.

A CURE FOR CATARRH.—OFFICE OF WM. H. ABBOTT, PROPRIETOR AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CRUDE AND REFINED COAL OIL, NAPHTHA AND LIME.—*Tarentella, Pa., March* 1, 1867.—DR. ABORN:—I have been afflicted for years with catarrh, many times lingering very much. I have received treatment from physicians of high order and skill, some of whom have afforded temporary relief. It is now only some seven or eight days since I commenced with your medicine, and from the rapid change and benefit already received, I most confidently believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT.

To E. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Asthma for a long time. I tried many remedies and physicians, and received little or no benefit until I accidently and providentially went to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me. S. GELLINAND,

Delivery Clerk, Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh.

The Indian Herb Doctor has cured my daughter of consumption, and my son of erysipelas.

R. FULLERTON, Pittsburgh.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Sight Restored.

"John McGuire, a young gentleman who has been in the Government employ, and who has resided eight months in this city, called upon us last evening wishing to have us acknowledge the deep obligation he feels to the skill of Dr. Aborn. Mr. McGuire's left eye had become totally blind, owing to what is termed by surgeons *granular conjunctiva*, with the formation of white spot over the cornea. Two weeks ago he applied to Dr. Aborn, in forty-eight hours afterwards he experienced relief; now his sight is *entirely restored*, the spot is gone, and he rejoices in recovered sight. A case so strikingly and so quickly successful as this is entitle to with great attention to the unusual ability of Dr. Aborn. In his ear and throat practice he has been equally successful."—*Nashville Union.*

THE FINEST ARTICLE TO WEAR during the heated term are those splendid gauze undershirts and drawers; also, lisle, merino, cotton, silk, linen, etc., desirable summer hosiery, bows, ties, scarfs, gloves. Specialty French Yoke shirts. Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

TABLE LINEN.—Bleached, half bleached, and unbleached. A good stock, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

THE EYE.—The sense of vision contributes more to the enjoyment and happiness of mankind than any other. By it we perceive the form, color, distance, and position of objects that surround us. The mechanism of the eye is so wonderful that it not only proves the existence of a great first cause, but perhaps more than any other organs the design of the Creator to mingle science with the existence. How essential it is, then, to have this delicate member of the body in a perfect healthy state. E. S. Aborn, M. D., Occulist and Aurist, 134 Smithfield street.

FRANK CASE, Temperanceville, Pa., sore eyes for two years, unable to see when led into the rooms of Dr. Aborn. Sight restored and resumed business three weeks after commencing treatment.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, JR., AND MENKEN, THE ACTRESS.—See the New York *Clipper*, just received at Hogle & Chambers', No. 71 Fifth street.

GREY DRESS GOODS.—A full line on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, C. Hanson Love & Bro.

PROF. J. N. GARDNER, Principal of Scranton College and Phonographic Institute, Chronic disease of the eyes of long standing, completely cured by Dr. Aborn.

THE LADIES REQUIRE IN THESE WARM DAYS a Sacque, Basque, Shawl or Wrap of suitable material. The *best* articles in this line are only to be had at M. J. Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 68 Market street. Call and see the new styles.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.—The Infirm and Deaf Man's Guide to Restoration. Address—Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street.

HURRAH! FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Get your China ware, &c., at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 17, 1865.

Hon. Asa Faulkner, a member of the General Assembly, whose word can be implicitly relied on, furnishes the following testimonial to the skill and knowledge of Dr. Aborn, in his treatment of an obstinate case of disease of the eye:

"SIR:—I have been suffering with chronic sore eyes for fifteen months. My attention was called to Dr. Aborn's advertisement in the papers of the day. I called upon him, and I have been under his treatment a few days. I say about ten, and I have found great relief; indeed, I feel nearly well, and would advise all who are suffering with diseases of the eye to call on him, believing that they will find relief. ASA FAULKNER."

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT cures Itch.
Keiskel's Ointment cures Pimples.
Heiskel's Ointment cures all Skin Diseases.
Heiskel's Ointment for sale wholesale and retail by M'Clarran & M'Kennan, Druggists, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

THIS IS THE WEATHER for getting a first-class picture. Go to Dabbs' Photograph Gallery, No. 66 and 68 St. Clair street. The best place in the city.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES, in black and white lace, some very handsome, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Ladies' Institute for instruction in book-keeping, etc.

SUMMER BOARDING.—The Beaver Seminary, with airy and pleasant rooms, and fine walks and croquet grounds, will be open for boarders on moderate terms after July 1st.

cod R. T. TAYLOR.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—At the Plymouth Congregationalist Church, on Hand street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 27th and 28th. Good music interspersed with the other good things.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.—Our friends H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 85 Wood street, have a stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods which cannot be beat. Splendid gauze, silk, merino, cotton, lisle shirts and drawers; also, gauze, silk, merino, etc., in hosiery; white and fancy linen shirts; ties, bows, scarfs, &c. Our readers ought not to fail in calling at once, and providing themselves with what they require in this line. The best place in the city to buy furnishing goods.

CATARRH.—FROM A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS AFFLICTED.—When I consulted Dr. Aborn two months ago at Meadville, I was so afflicted with catarrh of the head that I could not breathe through my nostrils, and had lost several teeth. After one week's treatment I was so benefitted that I could breathe quite freely, and now I feel very nearly well, and would advise all who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with like disease to consult Dr. Aborn without delay.

A. L. INGOLS, near Meadville.

E. S. ABORN, M. D., No. 134 Smithfield Street.

ENGINE, BOILER, PRINTING PRESSES, &C., AT AUCTION.—Continuation of sale on this day at 10 A. M., on Virgin Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, at the "*Journal* Job Office:" 1 engine, 8 cylinder; 1 boiler, 30 horse, nearly new; 1 locomotive boiler, steam guage and pipes; 1 Taylor's Drum Cylinder Press, in good order, printing presses, type, &c. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

SEND FIFTY CENTS and receive Practical Facts by a Practical Man, or the Pathway to Health and Happiness. Published by E. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIES are delicious when eaten out of those dishes only to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

DR. ADAMS, 151 Smithfield street, devotes special attention to Disease and its Origin, and Obstinate characters, especially such cases deemed hopeless. No charge for consultation.

KEEP COOL IN THESE HOT DAYS.—Get one of those matchless Ice Pitchers at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

OH, HOW COMFORTABLE.—What? Why, one of the best things of the season—the "Planet Sweat Leather" Silk Hat—making these very desirable dress hats just as comfortable as possible. Every body can see them at Graham & Byrne's, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Card.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to those residing at a distance from the city of Pittsburgh that it is not always necessary that the patients should be seen in order to treat them successfully, for many cases, such as catarrh and various chronic diseases can be treated through correspondence. Medicines are packed and forwarded by express to all parts of the United States and Canadas. All letters of consultation must contain a fee of from two to five dollars. E. S. ABORN, M. D.

Medical and Surgical office 134 Smithfield street.

No Name.

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable,) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are the extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concommitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectfully pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most gentle vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

DIED:

LYNCH—On Wednesday morning, June 26th, MRS. MARY, wife of James Lynch, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral will take place FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Irwin street to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

LEE—On Tuesday, June 25, WILLIAM C. LEE, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of Wilson Miller, 150 Pennsylvania Avenue, THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON
LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined; satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us. WM. SUMNER & CO.,
47 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

IRISH MOSS.
15 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.

It was remarked in some bank circles to-day that the discount offerings were not near as large as under a more easy tempter of the market. The fact is that borrowers are well aware that it is useless to make application for loans when there is scarcely a shadow of a chance of their obtaining it. They are simply withholding their offerings until a more propitious season. The outside market is active and unemployed balances are readily invested in good securities at heavy rates.

—Local stocks are held pretty firmly at old rates. There is occasionally a little concession when small lots of stocks change hands; but holders are very firm, and prices are well sustained.

—Gold has established another advance. About eighteen millions of coin interest on the public debt fall to due on the 1st of July is creating a "short" interest in anticipation of a decline after the effect of the disbursement becomes felt; but owing to the forthcoming meeting of Congress operatidns for a fall are likely to be fully, if not more than neutralized by purchases for a rise.

—The advance in Government securities is well sustained in the New York market. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. shows the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	110
U. S. 5-20s 1865	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107¾
U. S. 10-40s	103
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106¼
6s	105
1863	107¾
6s	105
Compound Interest	119½
August	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106¼
December Compounds, 1864	117¾
Gold	137
Silver	133

—The quotations from New York, received by Messrs. J. T. Brady & Co. to-day, were as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111
5-20s, 1862	110¼
1864	107¾
1865	107¾
6s	105
August	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106¼
Compound Interest, 1864	117¾
Gold	137
Silver	133

—The advance in Railways was quite a surprise to most outside holders, who have rushed in their orders to sell in a hurry. The market is not strong enough to stand the pressure to sell upon it, and but few will be in time to get out.

—The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150
Loans	23,197,797	23,221,478 Inc. $23,681
Specie	368,261	372,398 Inc. 4,137
Legal Tenders	2,301,000	2,305,000 Inc. 4,000
Due from banks	4,821,518	4,826,813 Dec. 5,295
Due to banks	5,201,578	5,206,578 Inc. 5,000
Deposits	16,174,269	16,205,279 Inc. 150,010
Circulation	10,146,220	10,146,220 Dec. 1,000
Clearings	37,903,187	37,119,181 Dec. 784,006
Balances	4,868,484	4,903,406 Inc. 34,922

The above exhibit shows a decrease of $223,578 in loans, and $325,586 in legal-tenders, and an increase of $5,047 in specie, $159,010 in deposits, and $396,016 in circulation. The Clearings show a decrease of $183,006, and the Balances of $59,785. The New York bank statement for the past week decreased in all the leading items except legal-tenders, which increased about five millions of dollars. The deposits decreased about $800,000, the loans $2,500,000, and the specie about $3,000,000.

—A Philadelphia journal remarks: "We are sometimes asked to explain by what process the special reserve of the banks, not only of our own, but of other cities, is constantly fluctuating, being sometimes greater and at other times less. The solution of the matter is very simple, and is to be found in the fact that the national banks are all brokers, buying and selling specie as well as promissory notes. In the olden time it was beneath the dignity of an incorporated bank to act in the capacity of a broker, and if they needed paper to discount beyond that which was offered in the regular way by their customers, they sought the services of a note broker; but now the entire business of buying and selling gold, and of buying and selling and purchasing of commercial paper is done by bank officers. Legitimately there should be a steady increase in the specie reserve of the national banks, to the extent of the interest from interest on their government bonds; but this is by most of them sold, and the premium upon it, of course, added to the profits of the institutions."

—S. S. Boyan, Broker in Government, Railway Stocks and Bank and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1867.

There was no improvement noticeable in our general market to-day. Trade is very dull and that is the only remark that can be made in regard to it.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, continue small, very light. Among those published this morning we notice the following: Flour, 65 bbls; cheese, 283 boxes; corn, 230 sacks; rye, 22 sacks, oats, 638 sacks; and butter, 21 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Old apples are nearly out of market, and a choice article readily commands $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED APPLES—Dull at 5c ₱ lb for choice.

DRIED PEACHES—Market well supplied. We quote them very dull at 12@13c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Not much coming in, and choice articles are in demand at 17@18c ₱ lb from store.

BACON—Trade fair. Sales from packers were made at 19½ to 19½c for sugar cured hams.

LARD—Packers prices are 12½@13c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $22 50@22 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Manufacturer's prices are $1 05 for No. 1 and 85c ₱ gal for No. 2.

CHEESE—We note sales of Western Reserve cheese at 13@14c ₱ lb and Hamburg at 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a fair trade doing at 20c ₱ doz.

SEED—Market quiet and active at last quotations, viz: $10 25@12 00 ₱ bbl for spring, according to quality, and $12 00@13 00 for winter.

GRAIN—No business doing in wheat, and none offered for sale on the street. Not much of last year's crop.

CORN—The corn market seems still unsettled and correct quotations are difficult to give. Our large holders are asking for the best yellow shelled 90@95c ₱ bush, in elevator. Sales are also reported, of shelled, at the depot, at 85@85c ₱ bush.

RYE—Prices are nominally $1 15 to $1 20 ₱ bush and dull.

OATS—Prices are tending upward. We note sales to-day, at the depot, at 85c ₱ bush.

HAY—Under large receipts per country wagons, prices have declined considerably. We note sales at the city scales at $18@18 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices are declining. We note a sale of 1 car Peachblows on the track at $1 20 ₱ bush. From store we continue to quote at $1 25 ₱ bush.

COOPERAGE—Rough river staves, with heading, $27@28; rough western staves, with heading, $27@30; dressed river and Pennsylvania staves, $47@48; dressed western, $35@37; dressed western, ended, $39@40; dressed western, ended and jointed, $40@42. City made barrels, $2 10@2 20; river, on wharf, $1 75@2 00.

Groceries.

Business in groceries continues brisk and prices are well maintained. Sugars have advanced, and in anticipation of a largely increased demand, occasioned by the short crop coming year, holders will require more "sweets" than have been used in making up canned fruits for several years, a still further advance may be expected. Mackerel have still further declined, and the stock is now in the hands of but a large catch, and low prices for No. 3's. No. 1's and 2's will maintain their present position until the catching season for these grades commences. Carolina rice scarce.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 36c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14½c; Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 11½@13½c; Sugar House, 11@12c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17@17½c; Crushed, 17c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do. 15½c; extra C, 15c. Demerara sugar, choice, 19c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 65@75c.

SYRUP—Loverings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25c@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $4 00; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarbone.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 00; Cassia, 25c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

TAR—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@6 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c; INDIA—Madras, 90@$1 00; Manilla 16@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—12c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $36 00; do Verzenay basket, $32; Heidsick & Co., do, $36; St. Julien Claret, do case, $30@32; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $31; Medoc Claret, do do, $21; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $22@24; Chamberlin, $27 50.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

In sugar there is less doing, but prices are well maintained; 100 hhds of Porto Rico sold at 12½@13c, and 50 boxes of Cuba at 11½c ₱ lb, currency. Coffee continues very quiet, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Pittsburgh Family Market.

There has been no essential change in the retail prices of the various articles entering into daily consumption. Since the providents of the garden have become abundant there has been a less demand for fresh meats